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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, 19th December, 1957

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

चीनी

*१३०१. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय चीनी संस्था, कानपुर ने एक नई विधि निकाली है, जिससे गन्ने से चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ जायेगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रति १०० मन गन्ने से कितना अतिरिक्त उत्पादन होने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस विधि से उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये सभी चीनी मिलों को आवश्यक उपकरण देने की व्यवस्था कर रही है ?

खाद्य और मंत्री (डा० पं० डा० देशमुख) : (क) तथा (ख). यह विधि, जो कि नई नहीं है, गन्ने की फसल को काटने से पहले २,४–डी सोडियम सोल्ट जैसे हारमोन्स (Hormones) का छिड़काव करना है । जो प्रयोग अभी तक किये गये हैं वे निर्णयक नहीं हैं और बड़े पैमाने पर जांच की आवश्यकता है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

An hon. Member: It may be answered in English also.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: (a) and (b). The technique, which is not new, consists in pre-harvest spraying of the sugarcane crop with hormones like 2, 4-D sodium salt. The experiments so far conducted have not been conclusive and need further large scale trials.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि पूरी जांच नहीं हो पायी है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस जांच में कितना समय लगेगा । क्या इस जांच का प्रयोग इस सीजन में बोये होने वाले गन्ने पर लागू किया जायेगा ?

डा० पं० डा० देशमुख : यह आशा नहीं है । काफी राज्यों में इसका एक्सपेरिमेंट हो चुका है । कहीं २ पर थोड़ा फायदा हुआ है, कहीं कहीं पर नुकसान भी दिखायी देता है । इसमें काफी समय लगेगा कि हम इस के बारे में कुछ निर्णय कर सकें और लोगों को इसकी सिफारिश कर सकें ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि किन किन सूबों में इससे फायदा हुआ है और किन किन सूबों में इससे नुकसान हुआ है ?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The results were either against or inconclusive in Andhra Pradesh, Bombay and West Bengal. In the Punjab where tests did not conform to the recommended plan, the results were largely against the treatment. In U.P., the results were partly favourable and partly against. In Bihar where large-scale testing was done, results were favourable. The effect of spraying on juice quality was negligible at the National Sugar Institute, Kanpur, whereas at the Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow, the

effect was noticed for a few days only. Hence no assessment could be made.

श्री त्रिभुवन सिंह : वहां ऐक्सपैरीमेंट हुआ वहां कितना परसेंट शुगर बढ़ा या घटा ?

डा० पं० झा० देशमुख : ये डिटेल्स हमारे पास मौजूद नहीं हैं ।

Shri Heda: May I know whether Government have made experiments of this process on the varieties of sugarcane grown in the south, particularly in Bombay State and Andhra Pradesh?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, trials have been made in Andhra Pradesh and Bombay.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know why the results of this experiment were not favourable in the Punjab and what made the results favourable in other States?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We have tried it in Punjab also, where the tests did not conform to the recommended plan, because they probably utilised their originality in making trials.

Railway Freight Structure Enquiry Committee

*1382. { Shri D. C. Sharma: Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations made by the Railway Freight Structure Enquiry Committee have been examined; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Examination of the recommendations of the Committee regarding jurisdiction and constitution of the Railway Rates Tribunal has since been completed and the Government's decision thereon were included in the Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1957, recently passed by the Parliament.

Examination of the other recommendations of the Committee is still in progress.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What are the other major recommendations of the Committee still under examination?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The recommendations are under examination. I *would rather not give them out just* now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How long will it take Government to implement at least the major recommendations of the Committee?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The Report of the Committee is divided into three major heads. One relates to reviewing the present railway rate structure. Of course, this has to be considered by the Ministry. Then it will possibly have to be taken to the Cabinet, and other Ministries also will have to be consulted That will take some time. One of the other major heads relates to examining whether the statutory provisions dealing with the responsibility of railways as carriers needed any change. The Committee itself has recommended that this should be applied one year after the Report has been finally examined and recommendation No. I has been given effect to It will take some time.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether there is to be some upward revision of freight to be charged by the railways? If so, because this question is still under examination, do I take it that it will not be included in the budget for 1958-59?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I think it will be premature to say anything at this stage

Development of Sugarcane Crop in Bihar

+

*1383. { Shri Shree Narayan Das: Shri Radha Raman:

Will the *Minister of Food and Agriculture* be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have sanctioned any scheme to

improve sugarcane crop and develop factory areas in Bihar;

(b) if so, important features of such a scheme;

(c) the amount of money sanctioned;

(d) whether any phased programme has been framed; and

(e) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Co-operation (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 90.]

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether in preparing the scheme, the Government of Bihar was consulted, and if so, whether that Government made certain proposals to the Central Government for this purpose?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It is evident from the statement that the Bihar Government must have been consulted and they must have agreed to the plan. We have received no suggestion to the effect that the hon. Member has referred to.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether the Central Government are undertaking any research work with regard to the improvement desired in the quality as well as yield of sugarcane?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, not only the Government of India, but State Governments also carry on experiments for improvement of seeds and introduction of new varieties.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : बिहार में प्राय: सभी शुगर फैक्टरीज के पास अपने अपने फार्म हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार उन फार्मों में डेवेलपमेंट के लिये कोई ऐसा इन्तिजाम करेगी कि बीज आदि की उत्पत्ति हो ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : जहां तक मुझे मालूम है कई जगह इंप्रूव्ड सीड का प्रापेगेशन और मल्टीप्लिकेशन किया जा रहा है । शायद उतना काम नहीं हुआ है जितना मेम्बर साहब चाहते हैं । मगर इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि हम इसमें काफी ध्यान दे रहे हैं ।

Shri Dasappa: May I know how much is realised by way of sugar excise and sugarcane cess in Bihar and how much of the realisation will be spent on developing this area?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would ask for notice of this question.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether the research work to which the hon. Minister made a reference has produced some effective and useful results; and, if so, may we know what they are?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We are continuously getting better results out of the researches and India can be proud of what it has done in the field of sugarcane research.

Shri K. N. Pandey: May I know whether the scheme in question will be carried out by the Cane Development Councils or whether there is any separate machinery for carrying it out?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not think the Cane Development Council figures very much. Of course, for each particular item there will be different agencies including the Department of Agriculture as well as, probably, the P.W.D. of the State because there is construction of 150 miles of pucca roads and repair to kaccha roads etc.

Enquiry into Railway Accidents

*1394. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Inspector of Railways has enquired into any accident during the period from the 1st April to the 30th September, 1967; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Inquiries into railway accidents are normally made by the Government Inspectors of Railways and not by the Chief Government Inspector of Railways The Government Inspectors of Railways held inquiries into 6 accidents during the period 1st April to the 30th September, 1957

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: If the Chief Inspector has not enquired into any accident, may I know whether he has carried out any one of the routine inspections of any railway line during this half year?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I cannot say definitely about his inspections; but his main function is to advise the Ministry about the working of the Inspectorate and he also goes through each and every report submitted by the Inspectors after they have made the enquiries The Chief Government Inspector is attached to the Ministry

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know since when this practice of the Chief Inspector inspecting the railway lines was given up?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I do not think it has been given up But, as I said, I am not aware of his inspections and I cannot give any definite information on that point But, I know that the Chief Inspector has himself made enquiries in one or two instances Some time ago, I remember that the Chief Government Inspector himself was asked to make enquiries

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: During the last 3 years there have been 3 major disasters in our country on the Railways Was any one of these accidents personally enquired into by the Chief Inspector?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Perhaps, in all these major accidents, the House naturally took a very grave view and the House was insistent that enquiries should be made by some judicial person and the hon. Member knows it very well that High Court Judges were appointed to enquire into those accidents.

Electrification Scheme on Indian Railways

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*1285. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hasda:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 324 on the 24th July, 1957 and state:

(a) the names of firms from whom offers of expert advice and assistance have been received in connection with the electrification scheme of Indian Railways;

(b) the names of firms whose advice has been accepted; and

(c) the terms and conditions on which they have agreed to do the job?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The names of the tenderers are given in the list laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No 91]

(b) and (c) The Societe Nationale des Chemins de fer Francais-S N C F (French National Railways) have been appointed as Technical Associates S.N.C F under the agreement will provide technical collaboration on all aspects of A C traction system for sections programmed for electrification during the Second Five Year Plan on Eastern and South Eastern Railways They will also train Indian Technical Personnel in various aspects of A.C. electrification. For all the services, it has been agreed to pay them £426,000.

Shri S. C. Samanta: What were the considerations on which the S.N.C.F got preference over other firms?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It was considered that the French railways were the most advanced as far as A.C. traction was concerned and it is because of that they were selected. Also the terms they offered to us were favourable.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether training arrangements for the Indian personnel has been taken up by this firm; and, if so, how many are under training?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: After the preliminary inspection of the various lines, they have just returned and the office is being set up. And, I think all the other details will be taken up by them very shortly.

Shri Subodh Hasda: May I know whether the same firm or any other firm are advising the Government in the electrification of the Khargpur-Howrah section?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The same firm.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know whether in view of the past experience that the continental and French firms supply most of their materials according to the metric system, and that creates difficulties later on and also in view of the experience that we are tied down to their products which may be costly and which may be a sort of compulsion for us to buy, have Government thought of how to circumvent or obviate that difficulty which often arises with such firms in this particular case?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: All these technical details were gone into very thoroughly by whatever experts we have got here and I think all these details have been satisfactorily looked into.

Shri Sonavane: Has the electrification of the Poona-Sholapur line been given to any of these firms?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: No, Sir.

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether the fees paid to them, £4,26,000, was the lowest among the tenders?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): That was the most favourable.

Shri Punnoose: Is it not a fact that when it was decided that the Ernakulam-Quilon line would be metre gauge one of the considerations was that it had to be electrified? May I know what the position is?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: That is a separate question; that has nothing to do with this electrification.

राजगृह और सोहना के धातवीय जलस्रोत

*१३०६. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री १५ नवम्बर, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजगृह और सोहना के धातवीय जल-स्रोतों के सम्बन्ध में जिन रूसी विशेषज्ञों ने छानबीन करनी थी, क्या उनकी अन्तिम रिपोर्ट इस बीच प्राप्त हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी ;

(ग) उनकी सिफारिशों पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(घ) राजगृह व सोहना के जल-स्रोतों के अतिरिक्त देश के अन्य प्रमुख धातवीय जल-स्रोतों का सर्वेक्षण व उपयोग करने के लिये कौन से कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) A copy of the report is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. [See No. LT-471/57.]

(c) The recommendations of the Russian Experts in respect of Rajghir and Sohna mineral water sources have been sent to the State Governments concerned for consideration.

(d) A number of mineral springs occurring in different parts of India, have been surveyed by the Geological Survey of India.

Exploitation of the mineral springs is the responsibility of the State Governments concerned.

श्री भक्त दर्शन माननीय मंत्री जी के उत्तर से स्पष्ट है कि इस प्रकार के कार्य का भार राज्य सरकारों पर है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार यह भार उन पर छोड़ कर संतुष्ट हो जाना चाहती है या उन को कुछ सहायता भी देना चाहती है।

श्री करमरकर अगर वे काम करेंगी, तो जितनी बन सके, उतनी सहायता हम उन को देना चाहते हैं।

श्री भक्त दर्शन इस विवरण में बताया गया है कि इन विशेषज्ञों ने यह भी सिफारिश की है कि कुछ डाक्टरों को इस विषय में खास तौर से ट्रेनिंग दी जाय। क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बारे में कुछ व्यवस्था करेगी ?

श्री करमरकर . अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट यह काम करेगी, तो इस बारे में हमारी बहुत सहानुभूति उन को उपलब्ध होगी।

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether, apart from sending this report to the State Government, the Government of India propose to act on the specific recommendations made by the Committee?

Shri Karmarkar: As I said before, this matter is principally for the State Governments We have indicated to them what is possible and that we might be able to help them financially also. But the working of this thing is a State Government matter in which we would not like to trespass.

Shri Hem Barua: From the statement it is evident that the Expert Committee has recommended a small metereological station at Sohna. May I know if the Government has accepted this recommendation and is going to work on it?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice of that. So far as we are concerned, we have forwarded the report to the State Governments concerned for their consideration in the first instance.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Considering the fact that there would not be a great deal of expenditure because the healing properties of the waters are already there, may I know if the Centre would help the State Government in a place like Rajgir if some sort of sanatorium were to be put up for workers particularly?

Shri Karmarkar: We have told that we shall help them to the extent possible but primarily it is for them.

श्री भक्त दर्शन कुछ समय पहले यह बताया गया था कि हमारे देश में लगभग ८० ऐसे स्थान हैं जहां पर मिनरल वाटर-स्प्रिंग्स हैं और रूसी विशेषज्ञों ने बताया कि १०-१२ स्प्रिंग्स ऐसे हैं जिन का अच्छे पैमाने पर उपयोग किया जा सकता है। इन १०-१२ में बद्रीनाथ का तप्त-कुण्ड भी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि राजगृह और सोहना के अलावा इस कुण्ड के बारे में भी कोई कार्यवाई की जा रही है ?

श्री करमरकर . बद्रीनाथ कुण्ड के बारे में हमें गवर्नमेंट उत्तर प्रदेश ने कुछ नहीं बताया। उन्होंने सहस्रधारा के बारे में दिलचस्पी ली थी और उसके बारे में हमें बताया था। पहले कार्यक्रम में उत्तर प्रदेश नहीं था। अगर वह भाग लेना चाहे तो ले सकता है और हम उसको जिस हद तक सहायता बन पायेगी, देंगे।

Slum Areas around Delhi

*1387. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to declare some villages around Delhi as slum areas and construct them according to a new plan;

(b) if so, the number of such villages; and

(c) by what date their construction will commence according to the new plan?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether some representatives from the villages around Delhi, particularly Kotla Mubarakpur, met the authorities and demanded basic amenities for these villages and if so, what reply was given to them?

Shri Karmarkar: We receive so many representations that at the moment I could not reply to this from Kotla Mubarakpur and I shall have to look into it and let the hon Member know

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the Government has given up its plans to clear the slums and construct new quarters according to the new plan?

Shri Karmarkar: No, Sir In the first instance, it is a programme for urban areas In the future we shall take up rural slum clearance also

Shri Elayaperumal: May I know whether there is any proposal to provide accommodation to the poor South Indians residing in Delhi? If not, what are the reasons?

Shri Karmarkar: There are a lot of poor people apart from South Indians We do not make regional distinctions Any general measure or whatever we do is for everybody

Air Services in Nepal

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*1388. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri Mahanty:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Indian Airlines Corporation has appointed any "associaties" to operate the internal lines in Nepal,

(b) if so, under what circumstances the arrangement became necessary; and

(c) the details of the appointment of the "associates"?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, because of certain operational and administrative difficulties encountered by the Indian Airlines Corporation.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No 92]

श्री विभूति मिश्र मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो एसोसिएट्स की एप्वाइन्टमेंट की गई है उससे नेपाल में जो हवाई यात्री हैं उनके अन्दर असन्तोष नहीं है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री . मुझे तो कोई इसकी खबर नहीं है । माननीय सदस्य को शायद कुछ भ्रम है और वह यह है कि यह सर्विस पटना से नेपाल जाती है । यह सर्विस केवल नेपाल के अन्दर ही है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र यह सर्विस नेपाल के अन्दर ही है, यह तो मैं जानता हूं । लेकिन मुझे जहां तक मालूम है, इसके बारे में नेपाल में असन्तोष है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस असन्तोष को दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री . मुझे तो कोई खबर नहीं है । माननीय सदस्य नेपाल के पास रहते हैं, शायद उनको ज्यादा पता हो ।

Shri T. K. Chandhuri: This question came up a few weeks ago and it was stated on behalf of the Government that certain political objections were raised by the Government of Nepal. Are the operational and administrative difficulties due to those objections raised by the Nepal Government or this was the feeling of the Indian Airlines themselves on their own account?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: There were no political objections raised at all. It was a purely administrative arrangement. Our pilots themselves do not find it very convenient to operate this internal service because of the conditions of air strips, etc which are undoubtedly below the standard and hence we decided that if any other party was prepared to operate that service, they might do so.

Shri T K. Chaudhuri: Why is it then that our planes and our pilots are lent to the associate, Mr. Patnaik, to operate this line?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Because they are Associate, we gladly agreed to lend our aircraft to Mr Patnaik As regards pilots, they are not necessarily Indian Airlines Corporation pilots They are Indian pilots and he has employed them

Shri Jaipal Singh: Would the hon Minister kindly explain further as to why these administrative and other difficulties and the objections raised by the IAC pilots or others become different in the case of the Associate?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Firstly, there will be very few questions put in this House by the hon Members That is by the way The hon Member might be aware that really the conditions—I do not want to explain or go into the matter at great length—were such that our pilots had been experiencing this difficulty for quite a long time and we were paying about a thousand rupees more as salary to these pilots for operating the internal service in Nepal. Not even occasionally but very frequently, it has so happened that when the plane is flying over the airport, animals are straying about on the air strip itself and there have been strong protests from our pilots that the condition should improve. But we cannot improve the condition and it depended on the Nepal Government to improve it. But, if private parties are prepared to take that risk, they can do so.

श्री बी भूति मिश्र : इस स्टेटमेंट में लिखा है कि एसोसिएट २,००० फ्लाइंग घाबर्स तक ७,२०,००० रुपये कारपोरेशन को देना इससे ज्यादा पर २६० रुपये फी घटा के हिसाब देना होगा । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस डील से सरकार को घाटा होगा या नफा होगा, क्या इसका कोई अन्दाजा लगाया गया है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री मेरा खयाल है कि काफी फायदा होगा ।

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I know whether this idea of having Associates is intended to be applied as feeders to Air India International also for supply of freight?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: There is no bar to that We have imposed no ban on it but naturally we consult the Air India International before taking any such action There have been one or two applications and we consulted the Air India International and they have not agreed to this proposal

Assessment of Food Deficits

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*1311. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Shivananjappa:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state·

(a) whether the Government of India have asked the State Governments to make a fresh assessment of their food deficits preliminary to a reappraisal of the country's overall food policy by the Centre;

(b) whether there is any proposal to have a buffer stock of foodgrains; and

(c) if so, the quantity of wheat and rice proposed to be stocked?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Frequent consultations between the State Governments and the Centre are being held to assess the requirements of the various parts of the country and to adjust the food policy of the Governments to the best advantage of all

(b) and (c). It has been the policy to build up gradually a stock of about 1 million tons each of wheat and rice.

Shri Warior: May I know whether this buffer stock supplies will be continued next year also, as this year, to the States?

Shri A. M. Thomas: This is considered to be the reserve stocks.

Shri Punnoose: What is the saleable quantity of the buffer stock and what exactly is the position today?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The position today is this. The rice stock is 275 thousand tons, wheat 712 thousand tons and other grains 48 thousand tons. Altogether, there is a little over one million tons.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): With your permission, I want to inform the House that in the present position of the availability of rice in the world it will not be possible for us to build this stock of one million tons of rice in the near future.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it because of the fact that a request was made to the United States of America for an additional allotment of two million tons of foodgrains and that Mr. Benson, Secretary for US Department of Agriculture has said that it is not possible under PL 480 as the dollar funds under this programme are almost exhausted?

Shri A. P. Jain: Well, Sir, some talks did take place, but I do not think that it is in the public interest to disclose what talks took place.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: Is it a fact that there is a disparity between the figures of assessment of the Centre and the States which are having drought conditions?

Shri A. P. Jain: Yes, Sir, there is a disparity.

Shri Wodeyar: May I know whether the Government would be pleased to give State-wise deficit and surplus figures?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The State Governments have not yet been able to make any precise estimates. That is only possible by the end of January 1958 after the experiments are carried out. Rough estimates have been made and, as my senior colleague has stated, the estimate that has been made by the team of the Planning Commission is much below the estimate of shortfall that has been assessed by the various State Governments.

Shri Ranga: What is the estimate that they have made now of the deficit that they would find themselves face to face with in rice and wheat during this year in the light of the coming crop?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The estimates of loss that have been made by the State Governments indicate that the loss would amount to 5 to 6 million tons, but that cannot evidently be correct in view of the assessment that has been made by the Planning Commission team which is much below that estimate.

हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड में त्रुटिपूर्ण जहाजों का निर्माण

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*१३१२. डा० राम सुभग सिंह :
श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री वाजपेयी :
श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव :
श्री त्रि० कु० चौधरी :
श्री एम० बी० कृष्णराव :
श्री एन० आर० मुनिस्वामी :
श्रीमती इला पाल चौधरी :
श्री एन्थनी पिल्ले :
श्री ले० अचौ सिंह :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री २५ नवम्बर, १९५७ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४३५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड में बनाये गये "दि स्टेट आफ अण्डमान" नामक जहाज के अतिरिक्त कुछ और जहाज भी त्रुटिपूर्ण पाये गये थे ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कलकत्ता पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के लिये बनाया गया जहाज भी उनमें से एक था ,

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या "दि स्टेट आफ अण्डमान" नामक जहाज की त्रुटिपूर्ण बनावट की जांच करने के लिये बनायी गई समिति को इस विषय की भी जांच करने के लिये कहा गया है ,

(घ) इस समिति के निर्देश पद क्या हैं ,

(ङ) क्या समिति ने इस बीच अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ,

(च) क्या फ्रांसीसी सलाहकारों से किये गये करार में इस सम्बन्ध में कोई दण्डनीय खण्ड है , और

(छ) यदि हां, तो वह क्या है ?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) The terms of reference are:

(i) to investigate the circumstances leading to the defects noticed in the construction of 'Andamans', the Excise Launch 'Vidyut' and the survey vessel for the Calcutta Port;

(ii) to locate responsibility thereof; and

(iii) to recommend measures to avoid a recurrence of such defects in future

(e) No

(f) No

(g) Does not arise.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Pending submission of the report by the Committee, may I know whether the Government propose to take any step to improve the situation there?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yes, Sir, we do propose to take steps in that regard, and instructions have already been issued to the Shipyard authorities to remain very careful and vigilant in regard to this matter, and we are specially enquiring about our designing section whether it is working all right or there are any defects which should be rectified.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Considering that 1500 tons of ballast is supposed to rectify the defect, may I know what will be the cost of putting in that ballast and what is the type of ballast that will have to be supplied?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: At present steel plates have been provided to serve as ballast; I cannot exactly give the cost of it.

Shri Anthony Pillai: What was the original planned capacity of this vessel "The State of Andaman", what is its current carrying capacity, what was the original estimated earning capacity and what is its current estimated earning capacity?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The capacity has almost been halved and the cost has gone up because of many other factors too, but I cannot give the hon Member the exact amount

Shri Anthony Pillai: Will it be run at a loss?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It has not started working I cannot say what the position would be, but it is just possible it may run at a loss if it is not able to carry enough cargo

Shri Ranga: May I know for how much longer will these consultants be kept there, and are any steps being taken to get proper people appointed in their place if and when their contract comes to an end?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yes, the matter is already under our consideration They are, I think, there for about five or six months more The contract can terminate after about five or six months We are already considering the matter as to who else should be appointed We are waiting for the report of the Committee. I have specially asked the Committee to finish their work as early as possible, so that it would be easier for us to come to a decision on this particular matter.

Shri Jagannatha Rao: May I know the loss that the Government incurred due to the defective construction of the vessel "The State of Andaman"?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The cost of the construction of the ship, as I said, has gone up but, as I said there are many other factors; the prices of various things have also gone up. I cannot assess the exact loss, but what loss may have to be incurred in the working of the ship can only be assessed or judged when it has actually started functioning

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As some of the vessels constructed there have been found defective and the hon. Minister gave a negative reply to parts (f) and (g) of the question, may I know whether the Government do feel that the French Consultants are fulfilling the terms of the original agreement?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I do not want to say much about the Consultants, but I might take the House into confidence that we ourselves do not feel satisfied over the working of the present ACL Consultants; therefore, in reply to a supplementary I did say that the matter is under our consideration and we will take necessary action

Shri Kasliwal: If I understand aright the Hindustan Shipyard is constructing ships of the Maierform type I want to know whether there is something defective in the Maierform type of ships or something wrong in the actual construction of the ships.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: There is nothing wrong as far as we can know in so far as the construction part of the work is concerned in the Shipyard. But what has happened is that different designs have been taken from different firms and adequate care has not been taken before construction to see whether the designs suited to the needs which were prescribed by the owners of the ships And, I might inform the hon. Member that I want to suggest that the working of the different branches of the Shipyard should also be gone into. I may appoint a Committee for that purpose

Shri N. R. Munisamy: Is it a fact that many of the defects are directly relatable to the initial construction of an uneven keel as a result of which ships after launching have heavy listing and, if so, may I know whether

this part of the construction comes under the direct supervision of the French consultants?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Listing has taken place, or it has been found in the case of only one, especially the "State of Andaman". The hon. Member should not think that the defect has always been that of listing in the case of other ships also; other ships have got some other defects.

Saving Bank Account

*1313. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Postal Savings Account depositers do not get their amount, if they lose their Pass Books and forget their account numbers; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) No The department invariably does its utmost to help the depositor trace his account.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री आसर : क्या मंत्री महोदय को पता है कि डिपाजिटर्स के नाम ग्लफैबेटिकल आर्डर में न होने के कारण, पासबुक खो जाने पर और अपना नम्बर भूल जाने पर डिपाजिटरों को पैसा मिलने में अनेक बार कठिनाई होती है और उनको उनका पैसा नहीं मिलता है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : मैं ने इसका जवाब दिया है कि ऐसा नहीं है ।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : क्या कोई ऐसा आदेश निकला है कि किसी एक व्यक्ति का सेविंग एकाउंट हिन्दुस्तान में एक ही पोस्ट आफिस में रह सकता है अर्थात् इंडिया भर में अगर किसी एक जगह किसी का डिपाजिट खुला हुआ है तो वह अन्य किसी पोस्ट आफिस में सेविंग डिपाजिट नहीं खोल सकता है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : मैं इस समय इस का जवाब नहीं दे सकता हूं ।

Shri C. D. Pande: It is found that those who deposit money in postal savings bank accounts when they go to withdraw money, experience difficulty and delay because the signatures often do not tally. Therefore, they are not really very enthusiastic, because there is so much botheration in regard to the withdrawal.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is true. I have also heard complaints about the difficulty in withdrawing money from postal savings bank accounts. But we are merely the agents of the Finance Ministry, and the rules are framed by the Finance Ministry. But the hon. Member would be glad to know that this matter is being gone into. The rules are being simplified and we have appointed a special officer to look after this work.

Medical Officers in Himachal Pradesh and Manipur

*1315. **Shri Y. S. Parmar:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state whether private practice is allowed to those Medical Officers who are doing administrative jobs or specialists jobs in Himachal Pradesh and Manipur?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): In Himachal Pradesh, Medical Officers holding administrative posts, with the exception of District Medical Officers, are not allowed private practice. The Specialists except those for V.D, Leprosy and Malaria are, however, allowed private practice.

In Manipur, the Chief Medical Officer who functions as Administrative Medical Officer is allowed private practice The Specialist Medical Officer is also allowed private practice.

It has been the general policy of the Government of India, not to encourage private practice in regard to those who are serving in the Government hospitals.

Shri Y. S. Parmar: Will the Government consider the desirability of disallowing private practice to those Medical Officers who are doing administrative jobs or specialists jobs both in Himachal Pradesh and Manipur?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir. As I said, that has been our policy, and we shall try to follow it.

हिमाचल प्रदेश के किसान

*१३१६. श्री पद्म देव : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के किसान अत्यधिक कठोर परिश्रम के बावजूद भी केवल इतना ही अनाज उगा सकते हैं जो केवल तीन या चार महीनों के लिये पर्याप्त होता है; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार उनकी आय पर कर लेती है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० झा० देशमुख) (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के कुछ भागों में, किसानों द्वारा पैदा की हुई अन्न की फसलें उन की सारे साल की अपनी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा नहीं कर पाती हैं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

Shri Anthony Pillai: The answer may be read in English also.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: (a) In some parts of Himachal Pradesh the food crops produced by cultivators do not suffice to meet their own needs for the whole year.

(b) No, Sir.

Community Development

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*1317. { **Shri B. S. Murthy:** **Shri Sanganna:**

Will the Minister of Community Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether universities have been requested to provide chairs for Community Development and adopt suitable curricula for teaching of the same; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the universities?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) The Universities were only requested to include Community Development as a course of study for the degree and the Post Graduate courses.

(b) Some of the Universities, i.e. Agra, Nagpur, Utkal and Delhi, have already introduced the subject in the graduate and the post-graduate courses while some others have intimated that the matter is under consideration.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether any financial contribution is requested by these universities in this connection?

Shri S. K. Dey: We have received requests from some universities for financial assistance based presumably on some misunderstanding. We do not believe that our suggestion to them involves any extra expenditure.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether a note has been circulated to the universities as to what are the subjects to be taught under Community Development?

Shri S. K. Dey: A note is under issue.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether there is a proposal for the integration of the Gramdan Movement with the Community Development Administration and whether that proposal has materialised?

Shri S. K. Dey: I thought that would be a totally different question, not quite connected with the universities.

Shri Sanganna: It has connection with the Community Development projects.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Sonavane.

Shri Sonavane: May I know whether practical training has been included in the curriculum of the universities in respect of the Community Development Projects for the colleges?

Shri S. K. Dey: There is an apprenticeship scheme offered by the Ministry of Education under which every year a select number of students from every university is sent out to the Community Development areas for getting themselves acquainted with the work being done in the Community Development programme together with the staff of the universities

Shri Raghubir Sahai: From the answer given to this question it appears that four universities have agreed to include this item in their curriculum—education of Community Development programme May I know from the hon Minister whether he has satisfied himself that the teachers who would take up this item of educating the pupils are trained enough and whether they would be able to do the job satisfactorily?

Shri S. K. Dey: I think that would be going far too beyond the prerogative of this Ministry although we shall make every effort to see that the Development Commissioners and others are associated with this programme to the extent that the universities ask for their assistance

Transport of Jute from Tripura

*1318. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether any representation has been received so far by the Government to reduce the rate of freight charges on jute-transport by air lift in Tripura immediately; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to reduce the rate of freight charges on jute transport by air from Tripura to Calcutta?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) No specific representation has been received for the reduction of freight rates on jute.

(b) Not for the present, Sir

Shri Dasaratha Deb: May I know whether the Government are aware that the jute merchants of Tripura are facing great difficulties in transporting their jute outside Tripura because the Pakistan rail authorities could hardly supply them the requisite number of wagons and as such the stocks have accumulated and the merchants could hardly find any space to stock the jutes further and the prices of jute have gone down?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am not aware of those difficulties, but the hon Member has asked regarding the freight rate As I said, it has not increased, the freight rate remains the same I remember that sometime back my colleague answered a question on this particular matter, and said that there was no congestion just at present

Shri Bangshi Thakur: May I know whether it is a fact that Tripura has sent a recommendation to the Government of India for reducing the freight rates?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am not aware of that, but there is at present no proposal to reduce the rates

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know whether the Government have exploited the avenues of private companies doing this work whose rates may be much lower?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yes, Sir Recently an application by a private operator was made to us and we are considering it, not only we are considering it but in fact we have almost decided to give it to non-scheduled operators like companies

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: In view of the fact that very high rates are obtaining on the air routes, the cultivators get low prices for their jute.

Are the Government aware of that, and may I know whether there is any alternative arrangement to bring these things by rail via Pakistan territory?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I do not know. In fact, as I said, the rate has not been increased. It was Rs. 2|6|- per maund between Agartala and Calcutta. It remains the same and in so far as the question of rates from Tripura to Calcutta is concerned—and the question pertains to that—I might inform the House that our present rates from Tripura to Calcutta are lower than the rates provided for other places The rates are ordinarily not less than 87 Naya paisa per ton mile whereas between Agartala and Calcutta the rate for jute works out to approximately 33 Naya paisa per ton mile. The rate is low I do not think we can consider reducing it

Paradip Port

*1320. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 180 on the 15th November, 1957 in respect of Paradip Port and state·

(a) whether British Team was expected to visit Paradip Port in order to make an on-the-spot study of the project;

(b) whether a request to this effect was received from the Government of Orissa;

(c) if so, whether the team has since visited the port; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof·

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). No, Sir

(c) and (d). Do not arise

Shri Sanganna: May I know the reaction of the Government of India to the proposal for the conversion of this port into a major port by the Government of Orissa?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It was discussed only the day before yesterday.

Mr. Speaker: There has been a full debate on this matter and the House is aware of the position Next question

Raw Jute

*1321. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state·

(a) whether low quality jute is sold between Rs 12|- to 15|- per maund in some parts of Bihar,

(b) if so, the steps Government are considering to arrange a reasonable price for the cultivators; and

(c) whether exports of such jute will be allowed to some extent?

The Minister of Co-operation (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The low price received by the jute growers in some parts of Bihar is mainly due to the deterioration in the quality of the fibre as a result of scarcity of retting water caused by drought condition and it is difficult to arrange a higher price for the damaged variety

(c) No Sir India is deficit in the supply of raw jute and it is not possible to allow its exports at present

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether the Government realise that any such uneconomically low price will hamper the jute crop in a few years and whether they are taking some action to fix a minimum price for jute?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The Government is aware that the loss caused to the cultivators would discourage them from better cultivation and even cultivation of the same crop. But here the conditions and circumstances were beyond the control of Government.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether the Government is aware that last year the price of such jute was Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per maund higher when the manufactured goods were selling at the same price?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There have been fluctuations in the price. Maybe the information given by the hon. Member is correct.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: How do our prices compare with the prices in Pakistan?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have to ask for notice of this question.

Public Call Office at Kulu

*1322. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a public call office was sanctioned for Kulu in 1954; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not opening it?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b) The sanction given in January '55 had to be revised due to increase in costs and revised sanction has since been accorded in June, 1957 The work has also been taken in hand and the P.C.O is expected to be opened by February, 1958.

Flow of Water in Mahanadi

*1323. **Shri Supakar:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the flow of water in cusecs in Mahanadi at Naraj has diminished after the completion of the Hirakud Dam;

(b) if so, by how much; and

(c) the total acreage this flow is likely to irrigate on the Mahanadi Delta Irrigation Scheme?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) There is a diminution in the river flow at Naraj only during the floods on account of the moderating effect of the Hirakud reservoir. During the non-monsoon months, the river flow, which is regulated by the Hirakud dam, will be actually larger than what it was before the construction of the dam.

(b) The moderation during the floods varies from day to day depending upon several factors like reservoir level, inflow, contribution from the catchment below Hirakud dam, etc.

(c) Presumably the reference is to the river flow at Naraj as regulated by releases from the Hirakud dam This will irrigate an area of 18·7 lakh acres in the Puri and Cuttack districts under the Delta Irrigation Scheme

Shri Supakar: Since the completion of the dam, much water has flowed down the river Mahanadi It is stated in reply that during the non-monsoon months, the river flow will be actually larger than what it was before May I know if the actual flow in terms of cusecs before the completion of the dam and after it has been calculated at the Naraj site?

Shri S. K. Patil: It has been calculated As the answer indicates, during the floods, of course, the flow would be a little less because it is regulated It is mainly for that purpose In the non-monsoon days, the flow is bound to be great, because within the reservior, we can regulate the flow

Shri Supakar: May I know the number of cusecs during the non-monsoon months before and after the completion of the dam?

Shri S. K. Patil: It is very difficult, because it is not the flow alone; there is the catchment area down below and many other factors are there, because the place that the hon. Member

indicates is 200 miles away from the actual dam. Therefore, all these factors cannot be calculated and given in the measure of cusecs.

Shri Supakar: May I know whether the rate of flow is actually being measured? As a matter of fact, records are kept at Hirakud and I am told....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister says it is not possible The hon Member says it is possible Shall I allow half an hour for this, so that the hon. Members may sit down and work out the calculation?

Shri Supakar: I want to know why it is not calculated

Shri S. K. Patil: I can assure the hon Member that that can be calculated and I would give him the figures; but I have not got them just now

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether the proposal for constructing a dam at the Naraj site in the river Mahanadi is still under consideration, and if so, when the work is going to start?

Shri S. K. Patil: That does not arise exactly out of this question

Nilokheri Extension Training Centre

*1324-A. **Raja Mahendra Pratap:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that seven days strike was declared by the students of Nilokheri Extension Training Centre; and

(b) if so, what were its causes and who were responsible for it?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Only the students of Basic Agricultural Wing did not attend their classes from the 29th October to the 4th November, 1957, although they attended the morning prayer and Roll Call every day.

(b) Students of Basic Agricultural Wing refused to do practical work in the garden in the theory period, according to a time-table revised by the Principal Six students of the Basic Wing were responsible for instigating the class.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: May I ask, is the Principal really responsible for this strike?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: One student ring leader, Jagir Singh by name, was responsible He refused to do practical work in the garden during the theory hour He is responsible for all the trouble

Land Consolidation in U.P.

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*1328. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** / **Shri Sarju Pandey:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn by various Kisan Sabhas to certain provisions of the U P Land Consolidation Act which have resulted in serious repercussion among the peasants; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Co-operation (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the Government is likely to discuss the implications of the same with the State Government?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It falls entirely within the jurisdiction of the State Government.

Generation of Electricity at Chiplima (Hirakud Project)

*1329. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the generating of electricity at Chiplima under Hirakud Project has been suspended since 1950; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). In December, 1951, the Government of India decided, in consultation with the Planning Commission, to postpone the work on the subsidiary dam and power house at Chiplima, under the Hirakud Dam Project The postponement was due partly to financial stringency and partly to the need for concentrating on the irrigation aspect of the project to augment food production Work on the subsidiary dam and power house has, however, since been resumed in pursuance of the decision taken by Government in February, 1956

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether this suspension involves any financial loss to be met by the Government?

Shri S. K. Patil: I do not think there would be any financial loss, because the money spent there was used on the dam. Therefore, I do not think there will be any loss

Shri Supakar: What was the original estimate of this subsidiary dam at Chiplima and what is the present estimate of expenditure for completion of this subsidiary dam?

Shri S. K. Patil: The estimated cost of this project, according to the figures that I have got, was Rs 14,32,00,000 Expenditure during 1956-57 was only Rs 86 lakhs Expenditure during the current financial year up to the end of September was Rs. 63 lakhs

Shri Supakar: My question has not been answered. I wanted to know what will be the total expenditure for completion of the subsidiary dam

Shri S. K. Patil: I said, Rs 14,32,00,000 If that is not the answer, I do not know what is the answer

Shri Supakar: I want the original estimate and the present one

Railway Bookstalls

*1230. **Shri Yajnik:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the terms and conditions on which Messrs. Wheeler and Company are permitted to sell books and periodicals on the stations of the Western Railway;

(b) the number of years for which the said license has been granted and when it is due to expire;

(c) whether Messrs Wheeler and Company appoint other persons as agents to attend the stalls at the stations and whether serious discontent prevails among these agents who get a comparably small share of the profits made by the Company; and

(d) the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The form of Agreement, embodying the terms and conditions on which Messrs Wheeler & Co are permitted to sell books and periodicals at stations on the Western Railway, is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No 93]

(b) Messrs Wheeler & Co have been conducting their book-selling business on the Western Railway for over 25 years.

The current agreement, which has been executed with the firm for a period of five years, is due to expire on 30-9-1959

(c) and (d). The agents being employees of the contractors, the terms and conditions regulating their service is a matter substantially between the contractors and the employees, and the Railway Administrations, by the very nature of the existing arrangements, are not in a position to intervene in such matters.

However, the Government having received a representation covering certain grievances put forward on behalf of the employees of this firm—including a demand for higher payments—the Railway Administrations have been asked to bring them to the notice of the firm, with a view to their rectify-

ing any defects that may exist in the relationship between themselves and their employees.

Shri Yajnik: May I know if it is proposed to socialise this service and run these bookstalls on behalf of the Railway Ministry, when this lapses?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): So long as the service given by these contractors is satisfactory, there is no intention to nationalise it.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that this company has bookstalls on other Railways also?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, Sir Messrs Wheeler & Co are perhaps the best known firm of booksellers in Indian Railways They have stalls in the Western, North-Eastern, Eastern, South-Eastern, Northern, Central Railways.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over

Short Notice Question and Answer

Dacoity on Jhansi-Bina Section

S.N.Q. 6. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item which appeared in 'The Hindusthan Standard' New Delhi Edition, dated the 11th December, 1957, regarding looting of Government cash and jewellery and cash belonging to passengers and Railway staff, on the 8th December, 1957 at Jiron Railway Station on the Jhansi-Bina Section;

(b) if so, the details of the incident; and

(c) the action taken so far by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) On 8-12-57 at 22.00 hours a gang of about 12 dacoits armed with lathis and one Breech Loading gun raided Jiron station and looted Government Cash amounting to Rs. 24·19 nP. They further raided the Railway quarters of the Station Master, Assistant Station Master and Pointsman and looted cash and ornaments worth about Rs. 2,000. Property worth about Rs 60 of the passengers in the waiting room was also looted, but none was injured

The raid is reported to have lasted for about 49 minutes during which the dacoits did not allow the staff to use any means of communication.

(c) After the dacoits decamped, information was communicated to all concerned, on receipt of which 9 armed police Constables from Dhaura arrived and subsequently Station Officers of the Government Railway Police Stations at Jhansi, Bina, Lalitpur and Jakhlaun arrived on the scene of the occurrence. The Government Railway Police, Jhansi have registered the case under section 395 I P C. and their investigation is in progress

The Assistant Security Officer, Central Railway Jhansi has been instructed to follow up and report its developments

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know whether the Government has looked into this fact that after the Railway Protection Force has been constituted such incidents seem to have gone up rather than gone down?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): The question appears to be rather strange Such incidents have nothing to do with the Railway Protection Force. The Railway Protection Force is not meant for maintaining ordinary law and order which is the responsibility of the State Government.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know, after this incident has occurred, whether the investigations so far done in the matter have brought to light something which may be useful for the future?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Investigations are being carried out by the State Government. That station is located in an area which is on the border of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh where there are lots of dacoits. There is a famous, well-known gang by name 'Devi Singh's gang'. These people were armed with lathis. They came to the station master and they started shouting 'Devi Singh has come, Devi Singh has come.' Actually from the investigations made so far, it appears that it was a gang of Kabutiminuts. They are criminal tribes.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Would it not be feasible to keep some sort of fire-arms with the station master and the station staff to guard themselves against such incidents?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Even after that, I do not know how hon Member thinks that such a contingency will be ruled out It is not possible to provide adequate guards at every station. We will have to depend upon the steps taken by the State Government for the maintenance of law and order

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: May I know whether any compensation will be given to the railway staff whose property has been looted because they could not be protected?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I hope their property will be recovered by the police

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Rural University at Rudrapur

*1309. **Shri Raghunath Singh**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Central Government proposes to help in the setting up by U.P. Government of a Rural University at Rudrapur?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The question of rendering financial assistance to the U.P. Government for establishment of an Agricultural University at Rudrapur is at present under consideration of the Government of India.

Opening of New Post Offices

*1310. **Shri Damani**: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state how far Government have been successful in implementing the scheme of opening experimental extra-departmental branch post offices in various villages in India during 1956-57 and 1957-58 so far?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Out of the target of about 20,000 post offices of all categories proposed to be opened during the Second Five-Year Plan period, 3,498 experimental extra departmental branch post offices were opened during 1956-57 and 286 during 1957-58 upto 30-9-57.

Banihal Tunnel

*1314. **Shri Shivananjappa**: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the initial boring of the second tube of the Banihal Tunnel has been completed;

(b) if so, how many foreign and Indian technicians are working on the spot; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred so far?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of technicians employed on the Tunnel project varies from time to time. During the last 12 months the number of foreign technicians varied from 40 to 50 and that of Indian technicians from 100 to 400.

(c) Rs. 166·06 lakhs up to 31st October 1957.

Warehouses

*1319. **Shri Balarama Krishnaiah:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Warehousing Corporation would be able to acquire the warehouses in all the proposed centres;

(b) if not, whether there is any proposal to construct warehouses in the proposed centres, and

(c) the place selected in Andhra Pradesh?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No, Sir. The intention is not to acquire warehouses by the Central Warehousing Corporation in all the proposed centres To begin with, warehouses are being started at a few places where suitable accommodation could be had on hire.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) The places provisionally selected in Andhra Pradesh are as under:—

(i) Rajahmundry.

(ii) Vijiawada

(iii) Guntur

(iv) Tadepalligudem.

(v) Adoni

(vi) Nandyal

Food and Agriculture Organisation Centre

*1324 **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Food and Agriculture Organisation Centre on Farm Planning and Management was held in India; and

(b) if so, the main functions and programmes of the Centre?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes. The centre was organised in New Delhi from the 14th October to the 9th November, 1957 by the F.A.O. in cooperation with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

(b) The overall purpose of the Centre was to study and demonstrate how a knowledge of farm planning and management both at the farm and government level could be used to raise farm income and production in Asia and the Far East. The programme of the Centre included lectures on the various technical aspects of farm management, discussions, country reports, field trips, followed by laboratory exercises in the application of various farm planning techniques and a symposium on the importance of farm management studies in stepping up agricultural production. In particular the advantages and need for a farm management approach to agricultural extension work were highlighted in the proceedings of the Centre.

Rural Electrification in Rajasthan

*1325. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state whether the Union Government have asked the Rajasthan Government to prepare and place their plans for rural electrification in the northern parts of the Bikaner Division for the current and ensuing years?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): No, Sir.

'Gibberellic Acid'

*1326. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India are keeping track of the developments and research following the successful isolation of an element from rice-disease-causing-fungus found in Japan and named "gibberellic acid" by Dr. Percey Brian of U.K.;

(b) if so, whether experiments in the use of gibberellic acid are being tried in India; and

(c) if so, the results obtained so far?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) By application of Gibberellic Acid the growth of mature embryos was stimulated through cell elongation. The experiments are being continued.

Discriminatory Treatment to Indian Passengers

*1327. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**
Shri M. Elias:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to alleged discriminatory treatment of Indian passengers, most of them students, on board the Messageries Maritimes ship Viet-Nam from Bombay to Marseilles during August-September, 1957;

(b) whether the matter has been taken up; and

(c) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes

(b) and (c) Yes. The matter has been taken up with the Shipping Company's Agents at Bombay and their reply is being awaited.

Minor Irrigation Projects in West Bengal

*1331 **Shri Ghosal:**
Shri B. Das Gupta.

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state

(a) the amount allotted to the State of West Bengal for minor irrigation projects in the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the State Government have approached for modification of any of these projects; and

(c) if so, what are these projects?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Rs. 293·50 lakhs.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

रेलवे स्कूलों में शिक्षा सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं

*१३३२. श्री नरदेव शास्त्री :
श्री रा० स० तिवारी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री २८ नवम्बर, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५५४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शिक्षा सम्बन्धी सलाहकारों के उस दल ने, जिसे हाल ही में रेलवे स्कूलों में विद्यमान सुविधाओं का सर्वेक्षण करने के लिये नियुक्त किया गया था, कोई प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य-मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं,

(ग) क्या यह सब सिफारिशें स्वीकार कर ली गई हैं, और

(घ) यदि हां तो ये किस हद तक कार्यान्वित की गई हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) से (घ) शिक्षा-सलाहकारों (Educational Advisers) की रिपोर्ट पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Asian Railway Games

*1333. **Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he had initiated a scheme of holding the Asian Railway Games at New Delhi this year,

(b) if so, the reasons for cancelling the same; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the said Games were cancelled as no teams of foreign countries accepted the invitation?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There was delay in getting firm timely replies from some of the invited countries, expected to participate, and some countries were unable to participate. Government, therefore, decided to cancel the Games.

चावल

*१३३४. **श्री जांगड़े** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष १९५६ और १९५७ में बर्मा से आयात किया गया चावल पूर्वी मध्य प्रदेश को दिया गया था और इस प्रदेश में पैदा किये गये चावल का निर्यात किया गया था; और

(ख) इस बर्मी चावल को खरीदने के लिये स्थानीय क्षेत्रों में लोगों को क्या मूल्य देना पड़ता था ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) : (क) जी हां, बर्मा का कुछ चावल मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को, सस्ते अनाज की दुकानों द्वारा वितरण करने के लिये, दिया गया था। मध्य प्रदेश से चावल के निर्यात पर प्रतिबन्ध नहीं था, अतः व्यापारी लोग वहां पैदा किये गये चावल के कुछ स्टाक को दूसरे राज्यों में ले गये।

(ख) १९५६ में १६ रुपये ६ आने ६ पाई प्रति मन और १९५७ में १६ रुपये ८ आने।

Lady Health Visitors

*1335. **Shri Subodh Hasda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have approved any training schools for lady health visitors during 1957-58;

(b) if so, their number and location; and

(c) the amount of assistance to those training schools from the Central Government?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of India have approved the opening of 4 new Schools at Allahabad, Bareilly, Ranchi, and Trivandrum during 1957-58.

(c) The amount of Central assistance admissible to each training School is the entire non-recurring expenditure towards additions and alterations to the buildings and purchase of equipment upto a ceiling of Rs. 70,000 and half the total recurring expenditure upto a total of Rs. 1,22,100 spread over a period of five years.

Castor Oil Seeds

*1336. **Shri Bali Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of production of Indian castor oil seed compared to that of the world production; and

(b) whether Government would consider to encourage growing of castor seed in view of its important commercial and industrial uses?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) During the Quinquennium 1951-56, the average annual production of Castorseed in India was 26·77 per cent. of the total world (excluding Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and China) production.

(b) Yes. Steps have already been taken to increase the production of castorseed in India.

Coastal Trade

*1337. **Shri B. C. Mullick:**
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the tonnage of coastal trade in India at present; and

(b) how much of it is borne by Indian ships?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). Approximately 25 lakhs tons of dry cargo moved on the coast during 1956, the whole of which was carried in Indian owned ships or in ships chartered by Indian shipping companies.

Postal Facilities

*1338. **Shri Naushir Bharucha**: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that in East Khandesh there are villages, where delivery of postal articles are made only twice a week or even less frequently,

(b) if so, the number of such villages which are without postal facilities

(c) whether Government have any plans for increasing postal facilities in such places, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes

(b) None

(c) and (d) Yes, it is proposed to open more post offices and sanction additional delivery staff, where justified, during the remaining portion of the Second Plan period

Purna Project, Bombay State

*1339. **Shri Pangarkar**: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the sanction of Central Water and Power Commission has not been granted as yet to the Purna Project in Marathwada region of Bombay; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). The Purna Project was discussed by the Advisory Committee for Irrigation and Power Projects at its meeting held on the 30th November, 1957 on the basis of the preliminary comments offered by the Central Water and Power Commission on the Project report The Project was originally prepared by the erstwhile Hyderabad State on certain assumptions about betterment charges, water rates etc. The Bombay State, who feel that the assumptions regarding the betterment charges and water rates made in the Project are on the high side, have now suggested revised rates, which, if accepted, would reduce the financial return considerably. As the project on this basis becomes uneconomic, the Advisory Committee have asked the State Government to furnish reasons for taking it up

Railway Porters

*1340. **Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state

(a) whether the licensed porters and casual and contract workers in the Railway Department have represented for the abolition of contract system decasualisation of casual labour and for the grant of facilities available to other Railway employees, and

(b) if so, the action Government have taken in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, some representations on the lines mentioned have been received

(b) So far as licensed porters are concerned, the contract system has been abolished on all the Railways, except over the Pandu Region of the North Eastern Railway and at two stations, viz. Kanpur and Allahabad, on the Northern Railway. In respect of both the exceptions also steps are contemplated to abolish the contract system.

Casual labour is so employed directly by the Railway when the work is essentially of a casual nature, and no change in that system is contemplated.

As for contract labour, no broad change is contemplated, except that in respect of goods handling contracts, it is proposed to encourage the award of such contracts to co-operatives of the handling labour.

Licensed porters and contractor's labour, not being railway employees, the question of their enjoying facilities given to railway servants does not arise. Casual labour directly employed by the railway enjoy facilities appropriate to the nature of their employment

Advisory Board for Rice Trading Business

*1341. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Advisory Board for Rice Trading Business appointed by Government in Manipur, and

(b) if so, the basis on which the appointment is made?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b) An Advisory Committee to advise the Rice Trading Officer, Manipur, has been formed The members of the Committee, apart from Government Officials, represent various interests like consumers, producers, traders etc

राजस्थान में मेडिकल कालेज

*१३४२ श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राजस्थान में जो द्वितीय मेडिकल कालेज खोलने का विचार है उसके लिये स्थान चुनने के निमित्त भारत सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त पटेल समिति कब तक अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : राजस्थान सरकार ने राजस्थान में खोले जाने वाले प्रस्तावित द्वितीय मेडिकल कालेज के लिए स्थान चुनने के निमित्त डा० सी० एस० पटेल, प्रधान भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद्, के सभापतित्व में एक समिति नियुक्त की थी। समिति का अन्तरिम प्रतिवेदन ४ दिसम्बर १९५७ को प्राप्त हुआ।

Steamer Service between India and U.S.A.

*1345. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of according permission and of giving financial assistance in regard to launching of a new Shipping Company for operating fast monthly service between India and the U.S.A is under the consideration of the Government of India, and

(b) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri). (a) and (b) A request for permission to float a new shipping company for operating a cargo service between India and U.S.A is under Government's consideration and a decision is expected to be taken shortly There is at present no specific request before Government for the grant of any financial assistance to the proposed company

Russian Apparatus for Cancer

*1346. **Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Russian Scientists have invented an apparatus which will enable doctors to detect cancerous tumours in their first stages of growth; and

(b) whether Government have approached the Government of the U.S.S.R in order to find out to what extent this apparatus has been developed?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The Government of India have no information.

(b) No, Sir.

Ban on Booking of Foodgrains

*1347. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the booking of foodgrains for Madras on the Southern Railway has been stopped;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether similar restrictions have been imposed on any other Railway also?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). On account of extensive breaches on the Madras-Gudur Section of the Southern Railway on 4th November, 1957 all goods traffic including foodgrains towards Madras *via* this route has to be restricted not only from stations on the Southern Railway but also from stations on the other contiguous Railways from 5th November, 1957 to 16th November, 1957. Thereafter, traffic for the Southern Railway *via* this route was regulated in terms of the capacity available upto 26th November, 1957 after which date normal running was resumed. There was, however, no specific restriction in the booking of foodgrains to Madras except that mentioned above coupled with the bans imposed by the Government in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture for movement from one State or area to the other with a view to regulating the movement of foodgrains in the country.

New Delhi Station

*1348. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent up to date on the remodelling of New Delhi Station; and

(b) when will the entire project of remodelling of this station be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The estimated cost of the station building is Rs. 19·95 lakhs. As accounts for this work are not yet closed, it is not possible to give the exact amount of the expenditure incurred.

(b) The station building has already been completed. The remodelling of the yard at an estimated cost of about Rs. 10·55 lakhs is in progress and is expected to be completed by the end of March 1958.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर घाटा

*१३४९. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे घाटे पर चल रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस घाटे को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार का क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) घाटा कई पेचीदा बातों की वजह से है ; जैसे इस रेलवे में ज्यादातर ऐसे माल ढोये जाते हैं जिनके भाड़े की दर कम होती है, इस लिए रेलवे को कम आमदनी होती है । जिस इलाके से यह रेलवे गुजरती है वह बड़ा पहाड़ इलाका है, जिसकी वजह से अनुरक्षण (maintenance) पर बहुत ज्यादा खर्च होता है और मीटर लाइन में फी गाड़ी माल-भार (net freight load per train) कम होने की वजह से फी टन मील परिचालन की लागत (operating costs per ton mile) ज्यादा आती है ।

(ग) जब मोकामा-पुल बन जायेगा और ज्यादा सहूलियतें मिलेंगी, तो रेलवे ज्यादा खूबी के साथ ज्यादा माल और मुसाफिर ढो सकेगी जिससे इसकी आमदनी बढ़ेगी। इस रेलवे की परिचालन-क्षमता (operational efficiency) बढ़ाने और इसकी आमदनी को नुकसान (leakage of revenue) से बचाने के लिए दूसरी

कार्रवाइयां भी की जा रही हैं । इसे दो क्षेत्रों (Zones) में बांटा जा रहा है, ताकि इसकी देख-रेख ज्यादा अच्छी तरह की जा सके । इन सब बातों का जो मिला-जुला असर होगा उससे इस रेलवे के संचालन (working) में जो घाटा होता है वह कम हो जाना चाहिए ।

लखनऊ के बड़ डाकघर में धन की हानि

*१३५०. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री १८ दिसम्बर, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १३२८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लखनऊ के बड़े डाकघर में जो धन की हानि हुई थी उसके बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ख) भविष्य में ऐसी हानि की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड (Criminal Procedure Code) की धारा (Section) ५१२ के अधीन इस भगौड़े के खिलाफ न्यायालय में कार्रवाही चल रही है ।

जिन कर्मचारियों ने इस सम्बन्ध में असावधानी दिखायी है, उनके विरुद्ध कार्रवाही पूरी की जा रही है ।

(ख) सम्पूर्ण कार्यविधि विचाराधीन है ।

Grain Godowns

*1351. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to use shell structure as a substitute for structural steel in erecting grain godowns; and

(b) if so, the decision arrived at in this regard?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, Sir. The shell structure is not a substitute for structural steel but an alternative type of construction which can be done with bar steel, thereby saving structural steel otherwise required for a truss type of construction.

(b) It has been decided to construct in the first instance one or two godowns of this type to gain experience.

District Boards in India

*1352. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the names of States of India which are proposing to abolish District Boards?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha, in due course.

Loss of Magazines in Post Offices

*1353. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of loss of newspaper, weekly paper and monthly magazines from Post Offices have become frequent; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) No, especially having regard to the volume of such traffic handled.

(b) All possible precautions are being taken to ensure the correct and safe disposal of such articles at all stages.

Railway Board Assistants

*1354. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Public Service Commission have been approached by the Ministry of Railways to approve a list of officiating assistants working in the Railway Board's office since before 1st December, 1954 for confirmation as Assistants;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of the Union Public Service Commission that the seniority of the persons included in that list is not based on their seniority in the cadre of the Railway Board's Secretariat Clerical Service; and

(c) whether it is a fact that many senior persons who were promoted subsequently to officiate as assistants have not been included in the above list?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, the full facts have been communicated to the Commission.

(c) Yes.

Co-operative Sugar Mills

*1355. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 721 on 31st May, 1957 in respect of the Co-operative Sugar Mills and state:

(a) whether any amount has been sanctioned for the Co-operative Sugar Mill in Orissa during the year 1957-58; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Jute

*1356. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousands of maunds of jute are likely to be wasted on the fields at Sadar, Tripura because of absence of jute retting tanks; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to increase the number of jute retting tanks throughout the territory of Tripura?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No.

(b) According to the Jute Development Scheme in Tripura, included in the Second Five Year Plan, there is a proposal for excavation of 465 more retting tanks, in addition to 150 retting tanks already excavated during 1956-57. Out of the retting tanks excavated during 1956-57, 23 fell in Sadar Sub-Division.

दिल्ली में पक्षियों का अस्पताल

*१३५७. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पक्षियों की चिकित्सा के लिये दिल्ली में कोई अस्पताल है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह अस्पताल कितने वर्षों से काम कर रहा है ;

(ग) क्या भारत सरकार ने उक्त अस्पताल को कोई सहायता दी है, यदि हां, तो कितनी ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या निकट भविष्य में कोई सहायता देने का विचार है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) २७ वर्षों से ।

(ग) कुछ नहीं ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में सहकारी आंदोलन

*१३५८. श्री पद्म देव क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि.

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में सहकारी आन्दोलन समिति पर अब तक कुल कितना व्यय किया गया है ,

(ख) समिति की कुल कितनी बैठक हुई हैं और इस समिति ने अब तक कुल कितना काम किया है ; और

(ग) इस समिति के कार्य के कब तक पूरे होने की सम्भावना है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) (क) ४२,३८१ रुपये ।

(ख) २४ इस समिति ने गवाहों ले ली है और उपलब्ध सामग्री का परीक्षण कर लिया है ।

(ग) इस समिति की रिपोर्ट १४ दिसम्बर १९५७ का आने की आशा थी परन्तु इस ने अभी तक रिपोर्ट नहीं दी है ।

Development of Kandla Port

*1360. **Shri Yajnik:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether meetings of the Kandla Port Advisory Committee and Board of Directors of the Sindhu Resettlement Corporation Ltd. were held recently;

(b) whether they have framed a programme for the further development of the Kandla port and the surrounding areas of Gandhidham;

(c) whether there is any proposal to replace Sindhu Resettlement Corporation;

(d) the details of the programme that is to be implemented with the aid of the Central Government; and

(e) the amount of money that has been sanctioned yearly for the purpose during the present Plan period?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Only a meeting of the Port Advisory Committee was held recently and not of the Board of Directors of the Sindhu Resettlement Corporation, Ltd.

(b), (d) and (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 94]

(c) No, Sir.

Shifting of Railway Offices

*1361. { **Shri Ghosal:**
Shri B. Das Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to remove the existing offices of the North-Eastern Railway situated at Calcutta, and

(b) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Traffic Accounts, Statistics and Commercial Offices of the N E Railway located at Calcutta at present are proposed to be wound up The Stores Transit and Chasing Depot at Belliaghata (Calcutta) will, however, continue functioning at Calcutta under the control of the (New) Gorakhpur Zone.

(b) No dates have yet been fixed.

रेलवे का विधि संबंधी संगठन

*१३६२ { श्री नरदेव स्नातक :
श्री रा० स० तिवारी .

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) प्रत्येक रेलवे पर विधि सम्बन्धी संगठन का क्या स्वरूप है ; और

(ख) उनमें एकरूपता लाने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) अप्रैल, १९५५ में आदेश दिया गया था कि हर रेलवे के सदर मुकाम में कानून-संगठन (legal organisation) बनाया जाय। इस संगठन में दो अलग-अलग सेक्शन होते हैं जिन में से एक 'अदालत सेक्शन' (Court Section) कहलाता है और दूसरा कानून सेक्शन (Law Section) अदालत सेक्शन में मुआवजे के दावों का काम होता है और कानून सेक्शन में कर्मचारी इंजिनियरिंग स्टोर्स, ठेके आदि कानूनी मामलों के सिलसिले में काम होता है। जहां कहीं जरूरत हो इस संगठन में एक पूर्णकालिक कानून अफ़सर (whole time Law Officer) भी रखा जा सकता है। इस आदेश के मुताबिक मध्य रेलवे के अलावा दूसरी सब रेलों में कानून-संगठन बन चुके हैं। मध्य रेलवे में इसके मुताबिक कानून संगठन बनाने की कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

(ख) भाग (क) के उत्तर में जो कुछ कहा गया है उसे देखते हुए सवाल नहीं उठता।

Committee on Bombay-Calcutta Mail Accident

*1363. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high power committee with a High Court Judge as its Chairman has since been appointed to inquire into the Bombay-Calcutta Mail accident; and

(b) if so, whether any representative of Labour has been associated with the committee?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) A Commission of Inquiry, with a High Court Judge as Chairman, has been appointed.

(b) No.

Nagarjunasagar Project

*1364. **Shri Bali Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nagarjunasagar Project has been given the necessary machinery; and

(b) whether the needed foreign exchange was provided for importing the necessary machinery?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). The Nagarjunasagar Project authorities have procured and are procuring surplus machinery available with other projects or from Disposals. As regards imported machinery, foreign exchange has been sanctioned only for the import of inescapable items owing to the difficult foreign exchange position.

Compost Assistants

*1365. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new scheme has been envisaged by the community development programme to appoint compost assistants in each Development Block for preparation and utilization of organic manure; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture has sanctioned a scheme for the development of local manurial resources by exploiting to the maximum extent the manurial resources in the C.D. & N.E.S. Blocks. A statement giving the details of the scheme is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 95].

Roads in Himachal Pradesh

*1366. **Shri Y. S. Parmar:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the mileage of roads constructed in Himachal Pradesh in 1957-58 so far;

(b) whether any road construction work has been done in Sirmur District, Himachal Pradesh, in 1957-58 so far; and

(c) if so, the mileage of roads constructed and the money spent thereon?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Motorable: 90 miles

Jeepable: 69 miles

(b) Yes.

(c) Motorable: 8 miles

Track: 21 miles

Expenditure incurred Rs 4·55 lakhs

Retrenchment of Workers of Hirakud Dam Project

*1367. { Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Shri Warior: Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of skilled and semi-skilled workers have been retrenched from the Hirakud Dam Project;

(b) if so, their number; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to provide them with alternative employment?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) to (e). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 96.]

Import of Rice

*1368. { Shri D. C. Sharma: Shri Narayanankutty Menon:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the programme of import of Rice during 1957-58 and 1958-59; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange to be spent for importing Rice during the above mentioned periods?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b) The import programme has not yet been finalised.

खण्ड मंत्रणा समितियां तथा परामर्शदात्री समितियां

*१३६९. श्री बभूति मिश्र : क्या सामुदायिक विकास मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राज्य सरकारो को यह निदेश दिया है कि खण्ड मंत्रणा समिति तथा परामर्शदात्री समितियो की बैठकें केवल उसी समय की जायें, जब कि ससद् का सेशन न हो रहा हो ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो ३१ अक्तूबर, १९५७ तक इन निदेशो का कहा तक पालन किया गया है ?

सामुदायिक विकास मंत्री (श्री सु० कु० डे) : (क) जी नही ।

(ख) यह सवाल ही नही उठता ।

Saw Mills in Andaman Islands

*1370. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh**: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to expand the present circular and band saw-mills in Port Blair, Andamans, to meet the increased demands for sawn timber during the Second Plan period;

(b) if not, whether the present installed capacity of these mills is considered sufficient; and

(c) whether production of sawn timber in these mills is at present upto the installed capacity; and

(d) if not, the steps Government has taken or proposé to take to utilise the installed capacity fully?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The existing capacity in the Andamans including the Government-owned circular and band saw mills and the private mills, is considered adequate.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The layout of the Government mill at Chatham is being re-designed to result in better handling and consequently improved out-turn Also, proposals are under consideration to step up production in the Band Saw Mill

Retrenchment of Workers

*1371. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the South Eastern Railway Administration have retrenched the workmen employed in the construction of Quay Walls in Vishakhapatnam in connection with the Oil Refinery construction works;

(b) if so, whether the authorities concerned have complied with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act with regard to the payment of retrenchment benefits;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government have received any representation from the South Eastern Railway Oil Refinery Construction Workers Union in this regard; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The applicability of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act regarding grant of retrenchment compensation in the case of casual labour is under consideration by Government.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir, but no action is being taken on this communication from an unrecognised Union.

Aerodrome at Dehra Dun

*1372. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have an aerodrome at Dehra Dun; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, Sir, a proposal is under consideration

(b) A preliminary survey of a site has been made but no estimates have yet been prepared

Divisionalisation on Railways

*1373. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to re-consolidate the former B.B and C.I. and some portions of ex-Bikaner Railway metre gauge section, Delhi-Rewari-Fazilka, into one Division to improve the efficiency of working and service?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): No, Sir.

दिल्ली में नये मेडिकल कालेज का खोला जाना

*१३७४. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच कि दिल्ली में इरविन अस्पताल से सम्बद्ध एक नया मेडिकल कालेज खोला जायेगा ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कालेज पर कितना धन व्यय करने का विचार है और यह कब से कार्य करने लगेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में इस कालेज पर ६७ लाख रुपये व्यय होने का अनुमान है । आशा की जाती है कि यह कालेज १९५८ में कार्य करने लगेगा ।

Selling of Rice in Ahmedabad

*1375. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sold rice in large quantity to one of the merchants in Ahmedabad;

(b) if so, the quantity thereof and the rate at which it was sold; and

(c) the reasons for selling it to a private merchant when there is a shortage of rice in Government shops?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c) About 1,200 tons of old Basmati rice lying in Ahmedabad Central Depot which was not suitable for issue through fair price shops had to be disposed off Two auctions were held and tenders were also invited but the response was not satisfactory Finally the stocks were sold to a party at Rs 22/10/- per maund which was the highest offer

Earth Tremors

*1376. **Shri Sanganna:**
Shri Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the biggest earth tremors in recent years was recorded on the 4th December, 1957;

(b) if so, the epicentre of the earthquake as recorded by the seismographs of the observatories in India; and

(c) whether any damage is known to have resulted on this account?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) In Mongolia near Latitude 47 ° N and Longitude 100 ° E.

(c) There have been no reports of any damage.

Rail-Sea Coordination Committee

*1377. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the steps taken to implement the recommendations made by the Rail-Sea Coordination Committee?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The most important recommendation of the Rail-Sea Co-ordination Committee is in regard to the question of enhancement of coastal freight rates, and appropriate decision has already been taken by Government on this recommendation. Decisions have also been taken on certain other recommendations of the Committee The remaining recommendations of the Committee are still under consideration of Government

Roads in Himachal Pradesh

*1378. **Shri Y. S. Parmar:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state.

(a) whether the schemes for roads and bridges to be constructed in Himachal Pradesh in 1957-58 have received the sanction of Government; and

(b) if so, how many of them have been approved?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes.

(b) Work on 105 sanctioned schemes is in progress during the current year.

Booking of Coir and Coir Products

*1378-A. **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** **Shri Warior:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any restrictions have been placed on the booking of coir and coir products from the Cochin Harbour Terminus Railway Station;

(b) if so, what are they, and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, but these restrictions have since been relaxed

(b) A limit of 100 maunds per day was specified for the acceptance of this traffic as smalls i.e. other than wagon loads

(c) This limit was imposed with a view to prevent the possibility of wagon load traffic being split up and offered as smalls

Ships Awaiting To Be Unloaded

1905. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ships which were awaiting to be unloaded at various ports of India on the 30th November, 1957; and

(b) for how long they had waited?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Four ships at Vizagapatam and none at any of the other major ports.

(b) The waiting period varied from 5 to 45 days.

Acreage of Land Irrigated by Bhakra Dam

1906. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state the total acreage of land irrigated by the Bhakra-Nangal Dam as on the 30th of November, 1957?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): It has not been possible for the States of Punjab and Rajasthan to collect the information regarding area irrigated as on the 30th November, 1957, as irrigated area is recorded fasl-wise i.e. from 1st April to 30th September for Kharif fasl and 1st October to 31st March for Rabi fasl The area irrigated upto the end of September, 1957 by the Bhakra Canal System was 6,78,911 acres

Hydro-Electric Project at Dumboor of Amarpur Sub-Division

1907. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme of Hydro-Electric Project at Dumboor of Amarpur Sub-Division has been abandoned; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) No. The scheme is under investigation.

(b) *Does not* arise

बीकानेर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज

१९०८. **श्री प० ला० बाबपाल :** क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बीकानेर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों तथा जनता के लिये कोई प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय अथवा भोजनादि करने का स्थान नहीं है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां इन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) बीकानेर टेलीफोन केन्द्र के किराये के विद्यमान भवन में वहां के कर्मचारियों के लिये प्रतीक्षालय तथा शौचालय के स्थान हैं ।

(ख) निर्माण किये जा रहे टेलीफोन केन्द्र के भवन में वहां के कर्मचारियों के लिये शयन-गृह (Retiring Room) शौचालय तथा जलपान कमरे की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

Thiruvalla Post Office

1909. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sometime back Government had a proposal to convert the Thiruvalla Post Office in Kerala State into an R. M. S. Post Office;

(b) if so, whether any and what steps were taken to implement that proposal; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The proposal was actually to open a separate R.M.S. Sorting Office at Thiruvalla.

(b) The Office was opened on 16-9-1957.

(c) Does not arise.

दिल्ली राज्य बिजली बोर्ड

१९१०. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत्** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दिल्ली राज्य बिजली बोर्ड को मजदूरों के लिये क्वार्टर बनाने के हेतु कितनी धन राशि दी है ;

(ख) उस में से कितनी धन राशि खर्च की जा चुकी है और कितनी शेष बची है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली राज्य बिजली बोर्ड और मजदूर संघ के बीच एक विवाद को निबटाने में, जिसकी वजह से हड़ताल हुई थी, ८० हजार पया व्यय किया गया ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल) : (क) तथा (ख). दिल्ली प्रशासन ने दिल्ली राज्य बिजली बोर्ड को, "कम आमदनी वाले वर्गों के लिये मकान बनाने की योजना" के अधीन जमीन लेने, उसका विकास करने तथा कर्मचारियों के लिये क्वार्टर बनाने के लिये, मार्च १९५७ में, १२.८८ लाख रुपये का ऋण मंजूर किया था । इस में से ८.२५ लाख रुपये की रकम अब तक खर्च हो चुकी है और उसका विवरण नीचे दिया गया है :—

	(लाख रुपयों में)
त्रिपोलिया में १४ एकड़ जमीन की खरीद . .	५.००
जमीन के विकास के लिये केन्द्रीय पी० डब्ल्यु० डी० को दिये गये . .	३.२५
कुल जोड़ .	८.२५

क्वार्टरों को बनाने का काम जल्दी ही शुरू होने की आशा है ।

(ग) दिल्ली राज्य बिजली बोर्ड और उसके मजदूरों के बीच का विवाद, जिसके कारण वितरण शाखा (डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन ब्रांच) में अप्रैल १९५७ में तीन दिन के लिये आंशिक (पार्शियल) हड़ताल हुई थी, पंच के सिपुर्द किया गया है और उसको फीस के रूप में

अभी कोई रकम नहीं दी गई है। आशा है कि पंचायत का खर्चा और फीस आदि की रकम २५०० रुपये से अधिक नहीं होगी। यह आरोप, कि विवाद को निपटाने में ८०,००० रुपये खर्च किये गये, सही नहीं है।

Multiple Rail Track

1911. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to provide a multiple Rail Track for running both Broad Gauge and Metre Gauge trains between Railway Stations, Allahabad and Mau and Shahganj Junction and Mau on North Eastern Railway, and

(b) if so, what progress has been made in the investigation or survey and when the same is likely to be taken up for construction?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Victory Steam Navigation Company

1912. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bombay Mariner Association have formed New Steamship Co named Victory Steam Navigation Company Ltd in Bombay,

(b) if so, what is the capital of this Company,

(c) whether there is any proposal to give any financial aid to this Company, and

(d) if so, the amount thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b) It is understood that M/s Bombay Mariners Private Ltd. (and not the Bombay Mariner Association) proposed to float a shipping company to be called Victory Steam Navigation Co. Ltd, with an authorised capital of Rs 5 crores. There is no information whether the proposed new Company has already been floated

(c) No request for grant of financial aid has been received by Government from or on behalf of the company so far

(d) Does not arise

Tube Wells

1913. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the total amount spent on tube-wells in the Punjab State in 1956-57?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The total amount spent in the Punjab during 1956-57 on large scale tube-well construction programmes sponsored by the Government of India is Rs 114 83 lakhs

Telegraph and Telephone Offices in Punjab

1914 Shri Daljit Singh Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state

(a) the number of telegraph and telephone offices opened in 1956 and 1957 so far in the Punjab State and the places where these have been opened;

(b) whether Government propose to open new telephone and telegraph offices in 1958, and

(c) if so, where?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 97].

Telegraph and Telephone Offices in Himachal Pradesh

1915. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telegraph and telephone offices opened in 1956-57 in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) whether Government propose to open more telegraph and telephone offices in 1958 in Himachal Pradesh?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 98.]

Passenger Amenities

1916. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there are no sheds on the platform at Nangal Dam Station on the Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide sheds on this station?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Provision has been made for a 250 feet long shelter on platform at Nangal Dam Station during the 1957-58 Works Programme. The work is proposed to be taken up as soon as the necessary steel becomes available.

Bus Accidents in Himachal Pradesh

1917. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bus accidents that took place in Himachal Pradesh during 1956 and 1957 so far;

(b) the number of individuals compensated so far; and

(c) the amount of compensation paid?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The information required is given below:

(i) Number of bus accidents during 1956	14 (6 major and 8 minor)
(ii) Number of bus accidents so far during 1957	14 (4 major and 10 minor)

(b) Seven.

(c) Rs. 13,550.

Improvement of Scarcity Areas in Rajasthan

1918. **Shri Raghunath Singhji:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the number and nature of schemes under consideration for permanent improvement of scarcity areas in Rajasthan?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 99].

Opening of New Post Offices

1919. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new post offices, telegraph offices and public call offices opened during the Second Five Year Plan in Parbhani District of Marathwada region of Bombay so far; and

(b) the names of such places?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

Particulars of new post offices, Telegraph offices and Public Call Offices opened during the Second Five-Year Plan period from 1st April 1956 to 30th November, 1957, in Parbhani District of Marathwada region of Bombay.

Post Offices opened	Telegraph offices opened	Public Call offices opened
1. Hias.	1 Kalamnuri	1 Gangakhed
2. Phalegaon		
3. Borda.		
4. Kalegaon.		
5. Sindgi.		
6. Amba.		
7. Ghodi.		
8. Mudgal.		
9. Watur.		
10. Waranga.		
11. Adgaon.		
12. Jaipur		
13. Jawala Panchal.		
14. Kondur.		
15. Lohgaon.		
16. Sidheshwar Camp.		

Preservation of Wild Life

1920. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the amount sanctioned to the Bombay State for the preservation of wild life in the State during 1957-58 so far?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A P. Jain): Rs. 78,485 for the development of Gir Sanctuary and Taroba National Park.

Public Call Offices in Rajasthan

1921. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Public Call Offices opened in the years 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57 in different districts of Rajasthan; and

(b) the names of such places?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No 100]

P. & T. Buildings in Rajasthan

1923. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction of buildings for the Post and Telegraph Offices in Rajasthan Division-wise since 1954 up-to-date;

(b) the programme regarding construction of buildings for Posts and Telegraphs Department in Rajasthan during 1957-58; and

(c) the estimated expenditure on the above buildings?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a). to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 101]

Opening of New Post and Telegraph Offices

1924 Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had any plan for 1957 to open new Post and Telegraph offices in the tribal areas of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details about the new Post and Telegraph offices opened and the estimated expenditure on the above buildings; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, as detailed in the statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 102]

(b) and (c). The details of the Post and Telegraph offices opened so far during 1957 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha. No expenditure has been incurred on the buildings for these offices, as the Telegraph office opened is located in the same building as the post office at the station and the post offices opened are all extra departmental branch offices for which accommodation has to be arranged by the extra departmental branch postmasters themselves.

Air Crash near Allahabad

1925. Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was an air-accident on the 5th December, 1957 near Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad; and

(b) if so, whether any Enquiry Committee has been appointed to investigate into the accident?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The accident is already under investigation by the Chief Inspector of Accidents, Civil Aviation Department.

Doctors

1926. Pandit M. B Bhargava: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Selection Board was constituted for promotion of Grade II doctors to Grade I on the Western Railway in the Headquarters office at Bombay in November, 1956, and

(b) if so, whether the merit list of successful candidates has been declared?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, notified provisionally pending interview of the absentees.

Railway Hospital, Ajmer

1927. Pandit M. B. Bhargava: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Grade I doctors employed in the Railway Hospital at Ajmer; and

(b) the duties assigned to Grade I and Grade II doctors?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Seven.

(b) There are no Grade II Assistant Surgeons posted in Divisional Hospital at Ajmer.

The duties allotted in the hospital at Ajmer to the various Assistant Surgeons Grade I post there are as follows:

(i) One doctor is in charge of X-Ray and Electrotherapeutics.

(ii) One doctor is assigned the duties of laboratory and part of surgical and medical wards.

(iii) One doctor is responsible for the outdoor patients department in general.

(iv) Three other doctors conduct the outdoor patient department, including one doctor on relieving duty

(v) The lady doctor at Ajmer is entrusted to look after maternity cases, gynaecological operations, female outpatients cases and sometimes for giving anaesthesia in serious cases requiring anaesthetic for long period

Upgrading of Doctors at Railway Hospital, Ajmer

1928 Pandit M B. Bhargava: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state

(a) the number of doctors' posts in the Railway Hospital, Ajmer upgraded from the 1st April, 1956 as per Railway Board's orders;

(b) whether there are any doctors, who have been continuously working in the Railway Hospital, Ajmer since the 1st April, 1956 and have not been paid arrears of their pay on account of the upgrading of those posts; and

(c) if so, the number of doctors who have not yet been paid arrears of their pay and why?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Five.

(b) and (c). They have been working at Ajmer Hospital from 1st April 1956. The question of admissibility of arrears is under examination.

Foodgrains Distribution

1929. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the quantity of foodgrains distributed through the fair price shops of Bombay from May, 1957 to October, 1957?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): 2·7 lakh tons of Rice and Wheat were distributed in Bombay State during the period May to October, 1957.

Road Accidents in Delhi

1929-A. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of road accidents that have occurred in Delhi and New Delhi during the period from 1st July to 30th November, 1957,

(b) the number of cases which proved fatal due to these accidents; and

(c) whether road accidents are on the increase in Delhi and New Delhi?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) 1948

(b) 70.

(c) No

Death of Monkeys in the Purana Qila Area, New Delhi

1939. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 189 on the 19th July, 1957 and state the latest position of the case against the persons responsible for the death of truck loads of young monkeys in the Purana Qila area in New Delhi on the evening of the 20th March, 1957?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): During the hearing on the 25th November, 1957 two prosecution witnesses were examined. The case was adjourned to the 13th December, 1957 as the remaining 4 prosecution witnesses were not present.

Purchase of Stores

1931. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of stores purchased by the Indian Railways in foreign countries during 1956-57; and

(b) the steps taken to bring down foreign purchases to the minimum?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Rs. 19·85 crores.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No 103].

Locomotives

1932. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 153 on the 20th May, 1957 and state the names of the countries from which locomotives were imported in 1956-57?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 104].

Railway Accidents

1933. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of serious railway accidents which occurred from the 1st July to the 30th of October, 1957 on different Railways;

(b) the total number of persons killed and injured;

(c) the compensation, if any, paid so far; and

(d) whether any prosecution has been launched against the staff for dereliction of duties?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Four viz.

(i) Collision between No. 3 SL Up Mixed train and No. 807 T.G. at Chhandrauli station of the Northern Railway on 3-7-57.

(ii) Collision between 304 Dn. Express with the rear of 414 Dn. Passenger between Adityapur and Tatanagar stations on the South Eastern Railway on 23-7-57.

(iii) Collision between 46 Dn Janata Express and a loaded wagon between Palasa and Pundi on the South Eastern Railway on 19-8-57, and

(iv) Collision between 1580 Up Goods and 426 Raichur Madras Passenger at Cuddapah station of the Southern Railway on 16-9-1957.

A Serious Accident is defined as—

An accident to a train carrying passengers attended with loss of human life and/or grievous hurt and/or damage to railway property to the value of approximately Rs. 20,000 or over

(b)	Accident mentioned in item at	Killed	Injured		Total.
			Grievous	Minor	
	(i)	—	1	24	25
	(ii)	—	5	55	60
	(iii)	4	4	13	17
	(iv)	—	1	28	29

(c) No compensation has so far been paid However, *ex-gratia* payments of Rs 2,282 19 have been made

(d) In case of collision between 304 Dn and 414 Dn, the driver of 304 Dn Express was arrested The case is still *sub judice*

Train Service between Hoshiarpur and Jullundur

1934 **Shri D C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to rains train services between Hoshiarpur and Jullundur were suspended during the last monsoon season; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to ensure that train services are not interrupted in future due to rains?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Through communication between Khurdpur and Hoshiarpur on Jullundur City—Hoshiarpur Section was interrupted on 4 occasions as noted below due to the flooding of Nasrala-Choe on account of heavy rains:—

Section Between	Mileage	Communication Interrupted	Communication Restored.
		Time and Date	Time and Date
Khurdpur and Nasrala	14/1-2	22-30 hrs. on 24-6-57.	9-45 hrs. on 26-7-57.
	11/2-6 12/8-9 14/10-13	12-0 hrs. on 26-8-57	6-45 hrs. on 27-8-57.
	14/7-15	3-55 hrs.on 3-9-57	7-20 hrs. on 3-9-57.
	14-/7-15	10-25 hrs. on 3-9-57	14-20 hrs. on 3-9-57.

(b) Punjab Government has proposed a scheme for diversion of Nasrala Choe into Rau Nallah and canalising it.

Age-barred Engines

1935. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many engines are age-barred in Northern Railway particularly in Ferozepur Division; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to replace them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) There is no 'age-bar" for locomotives. Though normally replacements are programmed on a 40 year life limit, due to paucity of funds only a certain percentage of engines over 45 years are being programmed for replacement on Indian Railways.

359 Broad Gauge and 14 Narrow Gauge engines were over 45 years on Northern Railway Of these 61 Broad Gauge and 1 Narrow Gauge were on Ferozepur Division This position is as on 1-11-57.

(b) Do not arise

दामोदर घाटी निगम का मुख्य कार्यालय

१९३६. { श्री दिनेश सिंह :
श्री गजेन्द्र प्रसाद सिन्हा :
श्री विश्वनाथ रेड्डी :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से इस बात का आग्रह किया है कि दामोदर घाटी निगम का मुख्य कार्यालय कलकत्ते से बिहार भेज दिया जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या किया है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल): (क) जी, हां । बिहार सरकार ने अनुरोध किया था कि दामोदर घाटी निगम के स्थायी कार्यालय (परमानेंट हेडक्वार्टर्स) के लिये जगह चुनने के प्रश्न पर, संबंधित राज्यों (पार्टिसिपेटिन्ग स्टेट्स) के, अगले सम्मेलन मे विचार किया जाना चाहिये ।

(ख) इस प्रश्न पर संबंधित राज्यो के अगले सम्मेलन में विचार किया जायेगा ।

Preservation of Wild Life in Madras

1937. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount was sanctioned to the Madras State Government for the preservation of wild life in Madras;

(b) if so, what amount has been sanctioned, and

(c) if reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). The following grants have been sanctioned to Madras Government for development of Madumalai Sanctuary.

1956-57	Rs 11,000
1957-58	Rs 41,500

(c) Does not arise.

Reorganisation of Railway Zones

1939. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board have since decided that the Southern Railway and Central Railway Zones should be reorganised into three Zones; and

(b) if so, when the reorganised Zones will be brought into force?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Agricultural Production Target

1939. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have directed State Governments to break down their agricultural production targets into constituent targets for each district—village and family; and

(b) if so, whether Government have drawn up any comprehensive scheme to supply all essential things to village and family which are necessary requisites in production such as water, manure, seeds etc.?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). A circular letter issued by the Planning Commission on 28th April, 1954, to the State Governments asking them to prepare district and village plans is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 105] Thereafter the question regarding break-up of targets of agricultural production for each district, village and family was discussed at various seminars and also at the Sixth Development Commissioners' Conference held at Mussorie in April, 1957. This question was also recently discussed at the First National Level Subject-Matter Seminar held at Srinagar in October, 1957, which made the following recommendation:—

"The village agricultural plans are inescapable in the context of fostering people's participation and mobilising all available local resources. At the present moment such plans must necessarily deal with selected items of agricultural development programme, which are capable of achievement by the village people with their local resources without much dependence on external assistance. It was felt that in hills and other difficult areas larger number of village level workers and more of financial resources will be required to help in the preparation and execution of agricultural plans. The plans should necessarily be prepared in consultation with the people's organisations like Panchayats, cooperatives, etc. As regards agricultural plans for the farm families these should be prepared on a very limited scale so long as the farm leaders are not trained and utilised in extension work".

State Governments are taking necessary action for its implementation and irrigation facilities, manure, seeds, etc. are being provided under the G.M.F. Programme.

नये डाक तथा तार घरों का खोला जाना

१९४०. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नये डाकघर, तारघर, टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज और सार्वजनिक टैलीफोन घर खोलने के लिये वर्ष १९५७–५८ के लिये आय-व्ययक में कितनी धन-राशि निर्धारित की गई है; और

(ख) प्रत्येक सर्कल के लिये इन मदों के हेतु कितनी-कितनी धन-राशि दी गई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) और (ख). इस सम्बन्ध में एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध संख्या १०६]

Rural Credits

1941. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the amount of credit advanced through marketing societies to agriculturists during 1956-57 and 1957-58 so far, Statewise?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The required information is not readily available. The time and labour involved in collecting the information required will not be commensurate with the results to be achieved.

Grow More Food Schemes

1942. **Shri Wodeyar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts of Central Grants allocated to various States during 1956-57 under the scheme of Grow More Food; and

(b) the amount that lapsed during the said period in each State?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 107].

Central Grants to States in the Ministry of Health

1943. **Shri Wodeyar:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts of Central grants allocated to States during 1956-57 under various schemes in the Ministry of Health; and

(b) the amount that lapsed during the said period in each State?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The allocations to States during 1956-57 under various schemes are as under:—

	Rs
Madras.	19,94,951
Bombay	1,07,54,517
Bihar.	68,36,539
Uttar Pradesh	1,01,37,476
Orirsa.	42,29,473
Andhra.	35,14,534
Assam.	23,73,158
Delhi.	6,64,172
Kerala.	14,84,693
West Bengal.	59,54,085
Himachal Pradesh	7,01,756
Jammu & Kashmir.	7,78,769
Madhya Pradesh.	60,52,125
Punjab.	25,38,395
Mysore.	28,31,884
Rajasthan.	25,37,475
Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	77,006

(b) The amount that lapsed during the said period in each State is as follows:—

Delhi.	7,009
Uttar Pradesh.	32,425
Bombay.	92,323
Assam.	19,723
Punjab.	35,450
Andhra.	1,500
Madhya Pradesh.	1,210
Mysore.	7,250

Housing Schemes and Layout Plans in Greater Delhi

1944. **Shri Bakliwal:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications, particulars and date, and the names of the private Colonisers, Co-operative housing societies, and/or individuals who applied for sanctions of their housing schemes and layout plans to the Delhi Improvement Trust, Development Board. D.D.P.A. and other competent bodies in greater Delhi since 1st April, 1951; and

(b) the total number of such colonisers and the names of each colony and their owners whose schemes were sanctioned during the above period?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Manufacture of Pozzolon

1945. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the cost for setting up a plant to manufacture Pozzolon by the Bhakra Nangal Project Administration?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): Rs. 28 lakhs.

Post Office at Gopalganj

1946. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) since how long the building of the selection grade Post Office at Gopalganj (District Saran, Bihar) has been abandoned and the post office lodged in a small rented house;

(b) whether there is any proposal to have a new building for this post office; and

(c) if so, at what stage the matter stands at present?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Since 6-7-1956

(b) Yes.

(c) Action towards the preparation of preliminary drawings is in progress

Reservation of Posts for Anglo-Indians in Railways

1947. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether the entire quota of posts reserved for the Anglo-Indians under the various Railways has been availed of by them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): No, Sir

Surplus Machinery of River Valley Projects

1948. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the projects to which the surplus machinery of the Damodar Valley Project, Bhakra Nangal Project and Hirakud Project have been transferred since the time the machinery became surplus up to date; and

(b) the book value of these machines?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). Statement giving the required information in respect of Damodar Valley Projects and Hirakud Projects is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 108] Information in respect of the Bhakra Nangal project has been called for from the project authorities and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as possible

Train Conductors

1949. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state.

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to an anomalous position obtaining on the North Eastern Railway with regard to the selection of Travelling Ticket Examiners as train conductors in the Muzaffarpur region ever since 1949 where though a number of Boards have been constituted but nothing definite has been done to ensure fair selection; and

(b) if so, the exact position as it obtains now with regard thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b) The Muzaffarpur Region was formed in August 1952 The posts of Conductors in scale Rs 200-10-300 were sanctioned for the first time with effect from July 1952 Till then no selections had been held According to the procedure laid down by the Railway administration a joint selection was held for posts of Conductors and Travelling Ticket Examiners in January 1955 but the same was cancelled due to certain irregularity in calling candidates Fresh selections were, however, held during January to April 1957 and the proceedings have since been finalised

Reserved Forests in Tripura

1950. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state.

(a) the area of land included in the Reserved Forests in Tripura and the

area of arable land included in the Reserved Area; and

(b) whether the Tripura Administration has submitted to the Government of India any scheme to utilise those arable lands for rehabilitation purposes?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The area of Reserved Forests is 570 sq miles The area of arable land inside the Reserved Forests now existing cannot be stated as demarcation of all Reserves has not been completed. It may, however, be stated that area of arable land within the Reserved Forest is not likely to be much as Reserved Forests cover mostly hilly jungle areas.

(b) No. Sir

Trains on Bombay-Poona Line

1951. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all trains running between Bombay and Poona and Poona and Bombay always run in Khandala Ghat with the help of Ghat engine and Ghat driver except the Deccan Queen;

(b) if so, the reasons for not taking Ghat engine and Ghat drivers with the Deccan Queen,

(c) whether it is a fact that trains running in ghats without ghat engines, have to suffer a loss for each trip, and

(d) if so, why and what is that loss?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) All trains going up the Ghats, including the Deccan Queen, are banked with Ghat engines between Karjat and Lonavla All the descending trains, except the Deccan Queen, are running double headed on the Lonavla Karjat section

(b) Ghat engines are not attached to the Deccan Queen at Lonavla in order to save time and also avoid stopping at Karjat for detaching the same It is assessed that eight minutes are saved under this arrangement.

(c) and (d). Loss for not attaching Ghat engine to the Deccan Queen per trip cannot be exactly assessed but the net loss may be in the region of Rs. 12.

Considering the time of arrival of the Deccan Queen at Victoria Terminus, it is operationally necessary to save eight minutes as otherwise Suburban services during the peak hour will adversely be effected.

Crane at Visakhapatnam

1952. **Shri N. R. Munisamy:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a giant crane at Visakhapatnam was rendered useless and it is lying idle; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to put it back into use?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b) A 45-ton Tarvelling Crane which was installed recently had a major breakdown The Crane has since been repaired and recommissioned with effect from 16th December.

रेलवे कर्मचारी

१९५३. **श्री प० ला० बाकलीवाल :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५६-५७ में बीकानेर डिवीजन के रेलवे विभाग में कितने व्यक्तियों को नौकरी दी गई ; और

(ख) इन में से कितने व्यक्ति अनुसूचित जातियों के थे ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) तथा (ख). १९५६-५७ में ११९९ आदमी भर्ती किये गये, जिनमें से २५२ अनुसूचित जातियों के थे ।

बीकानेर शहर में रेल के ऊपर का पुल

१९५४. श्री पं० ला० बाजपाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बीकानेर शहर के अन्दर से गुजरने वाली रेलवे लाइन पर पुल बनाने की कोई योजना विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कब तक कार्यान्वित की जायेगी ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि शहर की दो मुख्य सड़कों पर स्थित दो फाटकों के दरवाजे गाड़ियों के गुजरने के समय काफी समय तक बन्द रहते हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जिस योजना पर विचार हो रहा है उसके सम्बन्ध में अभी यह बताना मुमकिन नहीं है कि इस पर आखिरी फैसला और अमल कब तक होगा ।

(ग) जी हां । रेलगाड़ियों के आने-जाने और सड़क पर चलने वाली गाड़ियों के बचाव के लिये सब-पार फाटक कई बार बन्द करने पड़ते हैं । लेकिन इन फाटकों पर खिड़किया (Wicket gates) लगी हुई हैं और पैदल चलने वाले इनमें होकर लाइन पार कर सकते हैं ।

Labour Force of Andaman Islands

1955. { **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** **Shri A. S. Saigal:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) when the co-operative society for the benefit of the Labour Force of the Andaman Islands was formed and whether it is still functioning;

(b) the years for which final accounts of the Society have been audited and filed with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether mazdoors' share capital is intact and whether huge amounts are outstanding against some of the officers and other persons of the Department; and

(e) if so, the names of such persons and the amounts due by them to the Society?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The Society was formed in December 1951 It is still functioning.

(b) Up to 30th June, 1955 audited and filed with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies

(c) No paid staff was maintained by the society for keeping accounts.

(d) Almost all the mazdoors have overdrawn share capital by purchasing goods on credit. Some amounts are outstanding against certain employees of the Labour Force.

(e) 1. Shri Ghulam Mohmad, Ex-Overseer, Labour Force. Rs. 713-13-0
2. Shri Amarit Kumar Biswas. Rs. 391-6-0
3. Shri J. gn. iyan, Ex-employee, Labour Force. Rs. 183-15-0
4. 53 other persons. Rs. 1,150-0-0

Timber

1956. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether shortages are often reported in consignments of timber shipped to Madras by the Forest Department, Andaman Islands;

(b) whether audit have raised serious objections about them;

(c) the total quantity of timber involved in these shortages and its value as per Madras market rates; and

(d) the action Government have taken or propose to take to stop these continuing shortages which entail heavy loss to the national revenue?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, in the audit reports on the Madras Timber Depot for 1954-55 and 1955-56.

(c) During the period from October 1953 to August 1957, the total shortages reported were 368 tons* 34 cft. of Sawn timber valued at Rs. 94,603 and 12 tons* 10 cft. of logs valued at Rs. 2,284.

(d) A Committee under the Deputy Commissioner, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, has been constituted to look into the question of these shortages and to determine the Forest Department's claims preferred against the Shipping Companies, for short delivery Pending receipt of the Committee's report, the Chief Commissioner had laid down the following procedure to avoid such losses in future:—

(1) Scantlings should be tied in bundles before shipment,

(2) Cargo should be tallied both at the time of shipment and at the time of discharge,

(3) Tallying work should be done jointly by the tally clerk of the Indian Coastal Conference Lines, and

(4) Andamans Government Timber Depots should provide clerks for verification at the time of discharging timber

Traffic Inspectors

1957. Shri F. G. Sen: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many of the Traffic Inspectors having independent charge are working in pre-1931 scale and are being given the pay of the junior scale, *viz.*, staff in the scale of Rs. 150—EB—200—275 in the North-Eastern Railway at present;

(b) whether it is a fact that they were also selected by the Selection Board in Calcutta in May 1946 for those posts in the pre-1931 scale;

(c) whether it is a fact that some of the Traffic Inspectors selected by the same Board are drawing pay in pre-1931 scale (i.e., Rs. 300—500); and

(d) if so, the reasons why others are deprived?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Five

(b) Out of these five persons, three were selected by a Selection Board held in 1946 on the ex-B.A. Railway in Calcutta The other two were selected later

(c) Yes

(d) After the introduction of prescribed scales of pay, posts were allocated *pro forma* in the two pre-1931 scales of pay of Traffic Inspectors, viz, Rs 150—275 and Rs 300—500 for persons who retained the pre-1931 scales of pay The promotion of staff in the lower pre-1931 scale to the higher scale depends on the vacancies available in the higher grade

Canning and Bottling Unit in Manipur

1958. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1503 on the 11th September, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the Small Scale industries Organisation has since done anything to start an experimental canning and bottling unit in order to improve the marketing facilities of oranges and pine apples grown in the Tamenglong and Churchandpur area; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the unit to be set up?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The Small Scale Industries Organisation is collecting data for the preparation of a scheme for the canning of pine-apples and oranges in Manipur.

(b) Does not arise.

*1 ton-50 cft.

Plant Protection in Manipur

1959. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) how many field assistants have been trained for plant protection in Manipur and how many of them appointed at different stations; and

(b) the number of centres that were working during the last agricultural season and the nature of help offered to the agriculturists for plant protection in the hills and the valley of the State?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No person was specially trained in plant protection work. Eleven candidates who were selected and deputed for one year's training in Agriculture in Assam received training in Plant Protection as part of their course. Five other candidates were trained in general agricultural operations (plant protection included) in the Government Farms in the Territory, and all of them have been appointed

(b) Ten extension (Propaganda & Publicity) centres were working—six in the hills and four in the Valley

In each centre one technically trained personnel was stationed and he held stock of chemicals for sale at subsidised rates for controlling pests and diseases affecting crops and appliances for demonstrating the remedial measures.

Imphal-Tamenglong Road

1960. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of road construction on the Imphal-Tamenglong Road; and

(b) when it is likely to be opened for traffic upto Tamenglong?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) 70%.

(b) First 26 miles already open to traffic; the remaining 48 miles upto Tamenglong expected to be opened by the end of 1959.

Vamsadhara Project

1961. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 48 on the 12th November, 1957 in respect of the Vamsadhara Project and state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been arrived at by the Government of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). The Government of Andhra Pradesh have intimated that the Government of Orissa are not in favour of Andhra Pradesh undertaking the investigation of the Gudari site and that the proposal may be abandoned. The Andhra Pradesh Government have therefore approached the Government of India for their approval to the execution of the Vamsadhara Project viz. Gotta Reservoir Scheme, as originally proposed. This is being examined by the Government of India.

Books and Magazines

1962. Shri Radha Raman: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken in regard to the immediate delivery of books and magazines now coming under the import restrictions which are being piled up in the foreign posts;

(b) whether it is a fact that the foreign post offices have allowed books and magazines to pile up and are not expediting their delivery with the result that some parcels have been lying for months;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a lack of co-operation between customs and the foreign post offices resulting in long delays in the delivery; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this connection?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The staff was augmented, as far as possible, to deal with the additional work due to books and magazines coming under import restrictions. The restrictions were subsequently relaxed and the books and magazines held up in the Foreign post released to avoid hardship and inconvenience to the book-sellers and the public. The relaxation has been extended upto 31-3-58.

(b) With the application of the import control restrictions to books and magazines from 1-7-57, there were heavy accumulations of these articles in the Foreign Post Offices as the staff therein, though adequate for the normal work, could not cope up with the additional work of detailed examination by the Customs of all articles containing books and magazines. With the relaxation of these restrictions in respect of books and magazines, all these articles were and are being released after a test check only and there is no accumulation now.

(c) There was no lack of co-operation

(d) Does not arise

Japanese Method of Cultivation

1963. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has written a letter to all the State Governments for the experimentation of the Japanese method of cultivation in the gramdan villages and the newly reclaimed lands; and

(b) if so, the reaction of each State to it?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The Prime Minister has written generally to the State Governments in regard to the application of Japanese method of cultivation but not specifically for adoption in Gramdan villages and newly reclaimed lands.

(b) In view of reply given to (a) above this question does not arise.

Agricultural Programme

1964. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Agricultural Programme for the Second Five Year Plan has since been revised in the context of the present economic resources of the country; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the revised programme?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). The targets of agricultural production as published in the Second Five Year Plan have been revised upwards, in the case of some agricultural commodities, in pursuance of the recommendations of the National Development Council in May 1956. The original and the revised targets are given below:—

Commodity	Unit	Original Target	Revised Target
Foodgrains	Million tons	75·0	80·5
Oilseeds	Million tons	7·0	7·6
Sugarcane (in terms of gur)	Million tons	7·1	7·8
Cotton	Lakh bales	5·5	6·5
Jute	Lakh bales	5·0	5·5
Black pepper	Thousand tons	38·0	36·0
Cashewnut	Thousand tons	86·0	106·0
All commodities	Per cent increase over 1955-56	17 per cent.	28 per cent.

These revised targets stand and the Central and State Governments are determined to achieve them.

Sugar Factories

1965. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that licences have been granted to set up two sugar factories on co-operative basis, one at Aska and another in Baragarh in Orissa;

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) the assured capital and paid up capital for each factory?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). No. Only one licence has been granted on 17th December, 1956 for setting up a sugar factory on co-operative basis in Orissa to M/s. The Aska Co-operative Sugar Industries Ltd., in Ganjam District.

(c) The position regarding the subscribed capital and paid up capital of the aforesaid undertakings is as follows:—

	Subscribed Capital (Rs.)	Paid up Capital (Rs.)
(i) M/s Aska Co-operative Sugar Industries Ltd., Aska	20,32,100	12,60,900
(ii) M/s Baragarh Cooperative Sugar Mills Ltd., Baragarh	8,07,380	2,55,090

Chipilima Project

1966. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa have approached the Government of India for any financial assistance to execute the Chipilima Project in the Hirakud Dam Project area

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa have already spent rupees one crore over this Project during the year 1956-57, and

(c) whether it is a fact that the progress of this project is hamstrung due to the foreign exchange difficulty?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) An expenditure of about Rs. 86 lakhs was incurred by the Chief Engineer, Hirakud Dam Project, on this Project during the year 1956-57.

(c) The answer is in the negative.

Hirakud Dam Project

1967. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the temporary houses constructed in the Hirakud Dam Project area have been handed over to the Aluminium Factory Authority;

(b) if so, under what terms and conditions, and

(c) whether the Government of Orissa have been consulted in the matter?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) The answer is in the affirmative. About one hundred tenements have been handed over to the Aluminium Factory at Hirakud.

(b) The terms and conditions are under finalisation

(c) The answer is in the affirmative.

By-Pass at Manjuri Road Railway Station

1968. **Shri K. C. Jena:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the public are not allowed to pass through the station area at the Manjuri Road Railway Station in the State of Orissa;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no other road to pass through as both the sides of the Railway at that station remain submerged under water for the larger part of the year;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to construct a by-pass for the passers-by at the said Railway Station; and

(d) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No Sir

(b) There are two 'C' Class level crossings on either side of the station. Further both sides of the railway at Manjuri Road Railway Station do not remain submerged under water, for larger part of the year

(c) and (d) In view of the existing two 'C' Class level crossings on either side of the Manjuri Road Railway Station, it is not proposed to construct a by-pass

Hirakud Dam Project

1969. **Shri Supakar:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that extraordinary repair work of the Hirakud Dam Project in respect of the earth dam and the right dyke, near about R.D 24,600 feet, has been found necessary; and

(b) if so, the total expenditure likely to be incurred for the same?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) The answer is in the negative

(b) Does not arise

Delhi-Fazilka National Highway

1970. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the completion of National Highway between Delhi and Fazilka;

(b) the approximate cost that will be incurred in the construction of the above section; and

(c) how long it will take to construct it?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c) The road between Delhi and Fazilka already exists The 2nd Five Year Plan includes a provision of Rs 67 24 lacs for the improvement of this road Works costing approximately Rs 7 lacs have already been taken up and the rest will be taken up in due course

Advisory Committee for Block Development

1971. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Community Development be pleased to state

(a) whether a proposal for the appointment of an Advisory Committee for the Block Development work of Kamalpur and Tripura is pending before Government since 1956; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Saving of an Indian Ship

1972. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a Soviet ship 'Taras Shevekenko' saved a ship off Ceylon without food and water with 55 passengers and crew on the 30th November, 1957?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Government have seen a newspaper report to this effect. They have made enquiries from available sources, but so far no confirmation of the report has been forthcoming. Government are continuing their enquiries

Completion of Bridges

1973. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) what is the time schedule of commencement and completion of construction works of Dohrighat, Ayodhya and Rapti Bridges on the National Highway in U.P State,

(b) the bridges on the National Highway in Eastern U P. which have been damaged completely or partially and the steps being taken to reconstruct them,

(c) whether there is any road route between Varanasi and Dohrighat covering lesser distance than the present National Highway; and

(d) if so, the route with particular towns on it and the difference in mileage?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastry): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No 109]

(b) Only one bridge on a National Highway in Eastern U P., viz., the bridge over the Tons on Varanasi—Ghazipur Road, National Highway No. 29 was washed away by the floods in 1955 Plans and estimates for its reconstruction have already been prepared and the work is expected to be taken up shortly.

(c) and (d). The National Highway between Varanasi and Dohrighat goes via Ghazipur. An alternative route connects Varanasi and Dohrighat via Deogaon, Azamgarh. This route is shorter than the National Highway route by 10 miles.

Family Planning Operations in Lady Hardinge Hospital

1974. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state·

(a) whether it is a fact that the Lady Hardinge Hospital, New Delhi, discourages Family Planning Operations in view of shortage of beds in the hospital; and

(b) how many such operations were made by the hospital during this year?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir

(b) 116 operations from the 1st January, 1957 to the 30th November, 1957

Supply of Milk to Patients in Lady Hardinge Hospital

1975. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the authorities in the General Maternity Ward of Lady Hardinge Hospital, New Delhi, insist on the patients the use of milk provided only by the hospital?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Food including milk is not allowed to be brought from the homes of patients in the General Maternity Ward, the reason being that such food is considered to be a factor in causing diseases like diarrhoea in new-born babies

Trunk Telephone Exchange at Bikaner

1976. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Trunk Telephone Service to and from Bikaner is subject to constant breakdown causing a great deal of inconvenience to the public; and

(b) the reasons for breakdown in service on the following dates:

1. 10th November, 1957;
2. 13th November, 1957; and
3. 18th November, 1957?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastry): (a) No. The average efficiency of circuits connected to Bikaner is over 93%.

(b) The details of the breakdown and their reasons are given in a statement placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 110].

Wireless Staff on N.E. Railway

1977. Shri K. N. Pandey: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wireless staff of North-Eastern Railway has not yet been paid the overtime wages for having not availed the weekly rest from 1951 to 1954; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). On receipt of representations, the matter was investigated by the Railway and payment of overtime is being arranged.

National Small Savings Scheme

1977-A. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new post offices have been opened in Orissa during the years 1956 and 1957 in pursuance of the National Small Savings Scheme,

(b) if so, their number in each district, and

(c) the amount collected under the scheme in the State during the above years?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). No. However, a statement showing the number of new post offices, duly vested with savings bank powers, opened in Orissa during these years under the Five Year Plan policies and also the number of existing post offices vested with savings bank powers is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 111].

(c) During 1956 .....Rs. 1 crore, 88 lakhs.

During 1957
(upto 31st October) .. ... Rs. 90. Lakhs.

Rice Mills

1978. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the number of rice mills in Punjab that have been served with notices to declare their stocks during the year 1957 so far district-wise?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): None so far.

Over-crowding in Trains

1979. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of over-crowding of passengers in Third Class compartments on the Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to relieve such over-crowding?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, there is overcrowding in III class on certain sections on some trains of the Northern Railway

(b) Consistent with the availability of coaches, locomotives and line-capacity, efforts are made to introduce new trains or extend the runs of existing trains on sections where there is overcrowding. Steps are also taken to strengthen the loads of trains, subject to the availability of coaches and room on the trains concerned.

Potatoes

1980. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the estimated quantity of production of potatoes in the years 1955-56 and 1956-57 in Himachal Pradesh?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): 9·32 lakh and 9·42 lakh maunds, respectively.

Over-aged Engines

1981. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the engines running on Rewari-Bhatinda-Fazilka line are over-aged and out-of-date; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No

(b) Does not arise.

Nepalese Students in Indian Medical Colleges

1982. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1027 on the 11th December, 1956 and state the number of Nepalese students receiving education in different medical colleges in the various States during 1957-58?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 112].

Electrification of Stations

1983. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on some stations on Ferozepore Division of Northern Railway, electrical installations have been completed but for want of power connection there is no light on these stations; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not giving power connection there?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) There are two stations, Jawalamukhi Road and Malerkotla, in Ferozepore Division where electrical installations have been completed but for want of electricity not energized.

(b) Due to the delay in the construction of Transmission line, the Punjab Government has not been able to supply the power as yet for energizing the Jawalamukhi Road station. It is expected that the transmission line would be ready by January, '58. This station will be energized as soon as the power is made available. In regard to energizing the Malerkotla station, negotiation for settling the rates and terms of agreement are going on with Malerkotla Power Supply Co, the local Licensees. As soon as the agreement is finalised, power will be taken for energizing the station.

Project on River Beas

1984. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the project on River Beas in the upper regions of that River in Punjab has been examined by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the main features of the project; and

(c) whether the State Government concerned have suggested target date for starting the work?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) The report of the project on the Beas river has not been received by the Government of India.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Road Bridge Committee

1985. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Road Bridge Committee was set up in Punjab to survey the road and railway lines in that State;

(b) whether this survey has been completed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) to (c). The North West Rivers Commission (Floods) considered in September, 1956, a proposal for the constitution of a Road and Railway Bridges Committee by the Government of Punjab—

(1) to examine the adequacy of waterways;

(2) to suggest suitable measures for—

(i) increasing the waterways,

(ii) protection to bridges,

(iii) protection to embankment slopes;

(iv) raising the formation levels of roads and railways, where necessary, for flood control requirements; and

(3) to consider the effect of marginal bunds on the adequacy of the existing waterways of bridges.

As the State Government had already set up a Technical Committee to go into the question of the causes of flooding and remedial measures therefor, the North West Rivers Commission decided that a separate Road and Railway Bridges Committee was not necessary. The scope and composition of the existing Technical Committee were amplified to enable it to perform the functions mentioned at (1) to (3) above. The Technical Committee has not yet completed this work

Telephone Facilities

1986. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Tehsil and Sub-Tehsil headquarters in the different districts of Punjab where telephones have been installed so far;

(b) the places out of them where the telephones have been installed and where the need for establishing telephone exchanges has been felt; and

(c) the time by which the telephone exchanges in the above places are likely to be installed?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 113].

Remodelling of Stations on Northern Railway

1987. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the remodelling of the stations on the Ferozepore-Fazilka line on the Northern Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when it will be undertaken?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

रेलों में जांच पदाधिकारी

१९८८. श्री मरदेव स्नातक : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन किन रेलों पर पूरे समय के लिये जांच पदाधिकारी नियुक्त किये गये हैं ; और

(ख) क्या प्रशासनिक कार्य और विशेष रूप से मुआवजा आदि के मामलों को जल्दी निबटाने के लिये इन जगहों की आवश्यकता है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) उत्तर और दक्षिण रेलों पर ।

(ख) जी हां, अनुशासन की कार्रवाई जल्द पूरी करने के लिये ।

रेलवे वर्दी समिति

१९८९. श्री नरदेव स्नातक : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे कर्मचारियों को वर्दियां देने सम्बन्धी नियमों में एकरूपता लाने के लिये रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा मई, १९५५ में जो समिति नियुक्त की गई थी, क्या उसने अपना काम समाप्त कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह काम कब पूरा हुआ और उस समिति के सदस्य कौन कौन हैं ;

(ग) उनकी मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं, और

(घ) कितनी सिफारिशों पर कार्यवाही की जा चुकी है और कितनी सिफारिशों पर कार्यवाही होना बाकी है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) कमेटी ने १०-८-१९५७ को अपनी रिपोर्ट दी । इस कमेटी में हर रेलवे के स्टोर्स विभाग का एक-एक सीनियर अफसर और रेलवे बोर्ड के ३ अफसर थे ।

(ग) कमेटी की मुख्य सिफारिश नीचे लिखी बातों के बारे में है :—

(१) किन-किन कर्मचारियों को वर्दी मिलनी चाहिये इस सम्बन्धित सिद्धान्त ;

(२) वर्दियां किस हिसाब से दी जायें ;

(३) वर्दियों का रंग और उनकी बनावट कैसी हो, और

(४) वर्दियां कैसी तैयार कराई जायें ।

(घ) रिपोर्ट पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

रेलों में भ्रष्टाचार के मामले

१९९०. श्री नरदेव स्नातक : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भ्रष्टाचार के मामलों में फंसने के कारण अब तक कितने रेलवे पदाधिकारियों को नौकरी से अलग किया जा चुका है ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने ट्रैफिक, इंजीनियरिंग, पर्सनल, चिकित्सा तथा भाण्डार सम्बन्धी विभागों से सम्बन्धित थे और वे किस किस रेलवे के थे ; और

(ग) चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी विभाग के कितने पदाधिकारियों के मामले चिकित्सा परिषद् को भेजे गये ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) १९५७ में अब तक चार का ।

(ख) एक अफसर मध्य रेलवे के स्टोर्स विभाग का था और बाकी उत्तर पश्चिम रेलवे के थे । एक सिविल इंजिनियरिंग, एक मेकैनिकल इंजिनियरिंग और एक लेखा विभाग का ।

(ग) कोई नहीं ।

Passenger Amenities

1991. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the terms and conditions on which a monopoly is given to various persons to run the hair cutting and shaving saloons on the Western Railway stations;

(b) whether Government are aware that the licensees employ other people as their sub-agents to run these establishments on very unjust terms and that the sub-agents get a very miserable share of their earnings, and

(c) whether Government would take any action to see that all establishments are run personally by those who are given the licenses by the Railway Ministry?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (c). Out of ten stations at which such licences are current, in the case of five, the barbers are directly licenced, while the licence in respect of the other five has been issued to a contractor who employs the barbers. Also, even in respect of these five stations, instructions have recently been issued to the Western Railway to licence the barbers directly on the expiry of the existing contract.

The terms of these contracts are that a reasonable annual licence fee per barber per station is levied and that a small cubicle, with a table and a chair, is permitted in the III Class waiting hall for the purpose of the contract.

(b) No.

Inland Waterways

1992. **Shri Ghosal:**
Shri B. Das Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any statutory body to control and supervise the Inland Waterways from Calcutta to Assam by Ganga and Brahmaputra; and

(b) if so, the name of the body and its functions?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Line from Santragachi to Bishnupur

1993. **Shri Ghosal:**
Shri B. Das Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to lay a railway line connecting Santragachi to Bishnupur *via* Arambeg in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, whether any survey has been carried out in this regard and the time it will take for the proposal to materialise?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

रेलों में प्रोत्साहन देने की योजना

१९९५ श्री नरदेव स्नातक :
श्री रा० स० तिवारी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक रेलवे के किन किन स्टेशनों तथा वर्कशापों में प्रोत्साहन देने वाली योजना चालू की गई है ;

(ख) रेलों में मजदूरों और प्रबन्धकों के प्रश्न का अध्ययन करने के लिये किस प्रकार की योजना बनाई गई है ; और

(ग) उसे कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) (१) चितरंजन कारखाने की सभी उत्पादन-शालाओं (Production Shops) में यह योजना चालू की गयी है ।

(२) पूर्व रेलवे के जमालपुर और कंचरापारा कारखानों के कुछ निर्माण-विभागों (manufacturing sections) में और दक्षिण रेलवे के पेरम्बूर कारखाने में भी आंशिक रूप से यह योजना चालू की गयी है ।

(ख) तथा (ग). अगर सवाल का मतलब प्रबन्ध में मजदूरों के भाग लेने से है,

तो इसकी कोई विस्तृत योजना अभी नहीं बनी है। इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Bridge Over Swan Nadi

1996. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have approached the Central Government for loan, subsidy or grant for the construction of a bridge on Swan Nadi near Una (Punjab); and

(b) if so, the stage at which the proposal stands?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

रेलवे कार्यालय का स्थानान्तरण

१९९७. श्री जांगड़े : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दक्षिण पूर्वी रेलवे के चीफ मैकेनिकल इंजीनियर का कार्यालय चक्रधरपुर से कलकत्ता स्थानान्तरित किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कब तक स्थानान्तरित कर दिया जायेगा ,

(ग) इस कार्यालय में इस समय कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं , और

(घ) कलकत्ता में इन कर्मचारियों के रहने का क्या व्यवस्था होगा ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे के चीफ मैकेनिकल इंजीनियर का दफ्तर पहले ही कलकत्ता भेज दिया गया है और डिप्टी चीफ मेकैनिकल इंजीनियर (रनिंग) का दफ्तर कलकत्ता भेजा जा रहा है।

(ख) चीफ मेकैनिकल इंजीनियर का दफ्तर नवम्बर, १९५६ में कलकत्ता भेजा गया और डिप्टी चीफ मेकैनिकल इंजीनियर (रनिंग) का दफ्तर जल्दी कलकत्ता भेजा जायेगा।

(ग) चीफ मेकैनिकल इंजीनियर कलकत्ता के दफ्तर में २० और डिप्टी चीफ मेकैनिकल इंजीनियर (रनिंग) के दफ्तर में १०० कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं।

(घ) डिप्टी चीफ मेकैनिकल इंजीनियर (रनिंग) के दफ्तर में काम करने वाले १०० कर्मचारियों में से ६० कर्मचारी बिना सरकारी मकान के अपनी मर्जी से कलकत्ता जाने को तयार हैं। बाकी ४० कर्मचारियों के लिये रेलवे मकानों का प्रबन्ध कर रही है।

मध्य प्रदेश में खरीफ की फसल

१९९८. श्री जांगड़े : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में खरीफ की फसल के अनुमान केन्द्र को भेज दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये अनुमान किस के द्वारा एकत्र किये गये थे; और

(ग) सूखे से पीड़ित इन क्षेत्रों में सहायता कार्यों अथवा लोगों को काम देने पर कितनी धन-राशि खर्च करने का विचार है और उसमें से कितने प्रतिशत खर्च केन्द्रीय सरकार वहन करेगी ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री ज० प्र० नैय्यर): (क) तथा (ख). अभी तक मुख्य खरीफ अन्नों के उत्पादन के प्रारम्भिक अनुमान प्राप्त हुए हैं। उत्पादन के अन्तिम अनुमान अप्रैल १९५८ के आखिर तक उपलब्ध होंगे।

खरीफ अन्नों के उत्पादन के अनुमान राज्य के सांख्यिक द्वारा किये गये रेन्डम सैम्पल क्रोप कटिंग सर्वेज (Random Sample Crop Cutting Surveys) पर आधारित हैं और लैंड रिकार्डस के निदेशक के अधीन भूमि राजस्व स्टाफ ने खरीफ अन्नों के क्षेत्र के आंकड़े कम्पलीट एनुमरेशन (Complete Enumeration) के तरीके के द्वारा इकट्ठे किये हैं।

(ग) अभी तक मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने ३५ लाख रुपये मंजूर किये हैं और १५ लाख रुपये हाल ही में एलाट (allot) करने के लिये रखे हुए हैं। जहां तक केन्द्रीय सरकार का सम्बन्ध है, राज्य सरकारों को प्राकृतिक आपत्तियों के सम्बन्ध में सहायता के लिये नीति पहले ही बता दी गई है। जिसके अनुसार राज्य सरकारें ग्रेचुइटस रिलीफ (Gratuitous relief) के २ करोड़ रुपयों तक के समस्त खर्च का आधा भाग और २ करोड से अधिक व्यय का तीन चौथाई भाग अनुदान के रूप में प्राप्त करने की अधिकारी हैं।

Dargapur Barrage Bridge

1999. Shri S. Ghose: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the vehicular traffic over the Durgapur Barrage Bridge was stopped;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) for how many days it was stopped?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Nagarjuna Sagar Project

2000. Shri Bali Reddy: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 727 on the 21st May, 1957 and state

(a) the loans sanctioned in 1957-58 for right and left bank canals of Nagarjuna Sagar Project; and

(b) the amount proposed to be spent on both the canals in the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). Loans are sanctioned for the project as a whole. So far, a loan of Rs. 310 lakhs has been sanctioned for the Nagarjuna Sagar Project during 1957-58. A provision of Rs. 32·3 crores has been made for the whole project in the Second Plan

Delay of Telegrams

2001. { Shri B. C. Mullick: Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telegrams delayed or lost at various telegraph offices since the introduction of T.R.X. system in Bombay; and

(b) the number of telegrams delayed or lost during the corresponding period of last year before the introduction of T.R.X System?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). The Tape Relay Exchange was installed at Bombay on 25th June, 1957. The number of stations working into the Exchange is at present twenty. Only telegrams to and from these stations via Bombay are handled by the Tape Relay Exchange. The Exchange being an automatic switching system, it is not usual to maintain statements of delays suffered in transit through the Tape Relay Exchange. The information required is, therefore, not available. It is hoped to collect the information for a few days for purposes of comparison and it will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Accommodation for P. & T. Employees

2002. **Shri B. C. Mallick:**
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class III and Class IV employees of Posts and Telegraphs Department who were allotted Government accommodation in Delhi circle during 1956 and 1957 so far; and

(b) the number of persons on the waiting list up-to-date?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Quarters allotted.

	1956	1957
Class III	40	87
Class IV	6	24
(b) Class III		2047
Class IV		1061

National Parks and Zoological Gardens

2003. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the schemes for the development of National Parks and Zoological Gardens in the Second Plan period, so far realised?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): A provision of Rs. 135.04 lakhs and Rs. 30 lakhs has been made in the 2nd Five Year Plan for the Preservation of Wild Life in the States and Delhi Zoological Park respectively. The schemes being implemented by the State Governments include schemes for Development of National Parks and Game Sanctuaries by the construction of staff quarters, rest houses, roads, etc. A sum of Rs. 9,50,586 has been sanctioned in this connection for expenditure during 1956-57 and 1957-58 as follows:—

Name of the State	Amount sanctioned 1956-57	1957-58
	Rs	Rs.
1. Andhra Pradesh	63,500	
2. Assam	85,000	50,000
3. Bihar	21,000	54,000
4. Bombay	6,300	78,485
5. Madhya Pradesh	4,900	30,250
6. Madras	11,000	41,530
7. Orissa	15,000	40,756
8. Punjab	.	..
9. Uttar Pradesh	1,99,750	19,000
10. West Bengal	500	52,095
11. Mysore	6,250	46,450
12. Rajasthan	5,000	29,250
13. Kerala	23,650	31,750
14. Jammu and Kashmir	17,000	1,200
15. Manipur	17,000	..
TOTAL	4,75,850	4,74,736
Total for 1956-57 and 1957-58	9,50,586	

According to information furnished by the States concerned, 11 National Parks and 8 Game Sanctuaries besides two Zoological Parks are being developed in the country, as a result.

In the case of the Delhi Zoological Park, the following expenditure has been incurred:—

	1956-57 Rs.	1957-58 Rs.
Delhi Zoological Park	6,57,500	11,76,000
Total expenditure for 1956-57 and 1957-58	18,33,500	

Post Office at Dhulia

2004. Shri U. L. Patil: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the date from which the Post Office in Dhulia, West Khandesh (Bombay State) has been shifted to the rented building;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) the rent of the building per month;

(d) whether Government have received any complaints regarding the inconvenience caused to the public and the staff in housing the Post Office in the present rented building.

(e) whether it is a fact that complaints were also made by the staff regarding insanitary surroundings and unhealthy conditions in the present premises; and

(f) the action taken so far by Government on these complaints?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (f). To allow demolition of the departmental building for the purpose of reconstruction, the Post Office in Dhulia was shifted on 1-8-55 to a rented building on a monthly rent of Rs. 275.

Public complaints on account of inconvenient position of the rented building have been received. Action for reconstruction of the departmental building is under way.

Railway Staff Quarters in Nangal Dam

2005. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal for the construction of residential quarters for the Railway staff at Nangal Dam;

(b) the amount sanctioned for the construction of quarters;

(c) the number of essential staff for whom the quarters are needed; and

(d) when the work is likely to be started?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Proposal is being initiated for the construction of 2 units Class III and 4 units Class IV staff quarters for essential staff in consultation with the Punjab Government as the cost of these quarters is debitable to that Government

(c) There are 4 Class III and 18 Class IV essential staff out of which 2 Class III and 14 Class IV staff have already been provided with railway quarters. Similarly, the remaining 4 class IV staff have also been provided with temporary quarters. It is, therefore, proposed to provide quarters for 2 class III and 4 Class IV staff as mentioned in part (a) above.

(d) The construction of quarters will be taken in hand after the proposal is finalised and the acceptance of the Punjab Government to bear the cost thereof is received by the Railway Administration.

Level Crossing

2006. Shri S. Ghose: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Railway crossing near Safdarjang airport (INA Colony) causes inconvenience to the public

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove the inconvenience; and

(c) whether there is any proposal for the construction of a bridge there during the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The Government is not aware of any inconvenience being caused to the public at the time of the passage of the trains as the rail traffic on this level crossing is very light. The gates are normally closed at the most for a period of 5 to 8 minutes at a time.

(b) and (c). The proposal to provide a subway is under examination of the Ministry of Transport.

Visakhapatnam Port

2007. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state whether any more docks and wharves are to be constructed at Visakhapatnam Port during the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Yes, Sir. Provision exists in the Second Five Year Plan for the construction of two additional berths at Visakhapatnam Port. A proposal has been made for increasing the number of berths to be constructed. A decision will be taken on this proposal after the World Bank's decision is known on the application made to them for the grant of a loan to cover the foreign exchange component of the expenditure.

Steamer Service

2008. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that dislocation of Steamer service between Paleza Ghat and Mahendru Ghat is frequent due to silting of river Ganga;

(b) if so, whether Government have undertaken any enquiry in the matter; and

(c) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Dislocation of steamer service due to silting of river Ganga is a yearly feature and is not confined to Paleza Ghat and Mahendru Ghat only. This year, however, the position has been worse due to unprecendented behaviour in the river channels.

(b) Yes A Committee in April, 1956 under the Chairmanship of Shri S. Nanjundish, Port Administrative Officer Vizagapatam Port investigated and recommended measures necessary to maintain and improve communications between the two banks of the Ganga.

(c) The Committee made three major recommendations. The recommendations and the progress of implementation are given below:—

(i) purchase of a Suction Dredger to operate in the low water season to keep navigation channels clear—funds have been provided in the Rolling Stock Programme. 1958-59 for the procurement of a Dredger;

(ii) unified control over the marine work at both banks of the river Ganga—orders to implement the same have been issued; and

(iii) formation of a River Survey Organization for survey and collection of data. This concerns the Transport Ministry since the rivers are used not only by Railway Flotilla but by others also.

Transfer of Railway Sections

2009. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact Ujjain-Bhopal and Kotah-Bina Sections of the Central Railway were transferred to the Western Railways on the 1st March, 1957;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that work on Ujjain-Bhopal Section is very much slackened after the transfer; and

(d) if so, the reasons therfor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) For having a more rational distribution of work in keeping with the trend of traffic.

(c) Some set-back had been experienced but the efficiency is now coming up.

(d) Incidental to the absorption of a new section with additional workload.

Colonies in Delhi

2010. Shri Jagdish Awasthi: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the population of Tri-Nagar area consisting of more than half a dozen colonies namey Onkar Nagar, Ganeshpura, Shanti Nagar, Lukhu Nagar, Deva Ram Pat etc. in Delhi territory has exceeded 30 thousand and no civic amenities have been provided there so far,

(b) whether it is a fact that the Tri-Nagar Panchayat, submitted a layout plan of their colonies to the Delhi Development Authority,

(c) if so, when this lay-out plan was received and the action taken thereon;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Tri Nagar area has been included in the West Delhi Municipal Committee area,

(e) if so, on what date; and

(f) the action Government propose to take regarding the representation of that area on the Committee?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The population of these colonies is about 30 thousand. Such civic amenities as are being provided to big villages in the jurisdiction of the Delhi District Board are also being provided to the colonies of Tri-Nagar by the Board.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A layout plan was received from the Tri-Nagar Panchayat on the 3rd August, 1956. Some of the essential details were lacking and the Panchayat were requested to furnish them These were received on the 1st November, 1956. Further action will be taken as soon as the survey of this area which is being conducted by the Town Planning Organisation is completed.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise

(f) The matter is under consideration of Delhi Administration

Gastro-Entritis

2011. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether gastro-entritis is somewhat different from Cholera,

(b) if so, the preventive measures to be taken against it, and

(c) whether any specific medicine has been found out for this disease?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes Cholera is caused by a specific germ *vibrio cholerae*, while gastro-entritis can be caused by a variety of micro-organisms.

(b) General preventive measures like sterilization of drinking water sources, general sanitation and anti-fly measures.

(c) There are no specific remedies to cure gastro-entritis though antibiotics and sulpha drugs have been found useful.

Goods and Parcel Traffic on Southern Railway

2012. Shri Narasimhan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether booking of goods and parcels via Sullurupeta on the North

Eastern line of Southern Railway has been restricted since the occurrence of breaches on the 4th November, 1957;

(b) how the delay in restoration of goods traffic compares with those that occurred during previous breaches; and

(c) what steps are being taken for the quick restoration of goods and parcel traffic at normal pace?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Comparative duration of restrictions in the years 1946, 1953 and 1957 on the North Eastern line is as under:—

Year	Section	Date breached	Date restored	No. of days of interruption
1946	Madras Ponneri	8-12-46	15-12-46	7
1953	Rajahmundry Samalkot	15-8-53	25-8-53	10
1957	Gummidipundi Gudur	4-11-57	20-11-57	16

(c) Normal movement has been resumed w.e.f. 26th November, 1957.

Compensation for Acquisition of Land for Bhakra Dam

2013. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have been paid compensation so far for the land acquired for the Bhakra Dam;

(b) the number of persons who have not been paid such compensation; and

(c) the time limit for the clearance of such compensation?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): The information asked for is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Department of Statistics in Manipur

2014. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Department of Statistics has been set up for Manipur Agricultural Department as provided in the Budget (1957-58); and

(b) if so, the steps taken to appoint the officer-in-charge of the Department?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) As the work of the Agricultural Statistical Section has been combined with that of the State Statistical Bureau the Scheme as provided in the Budget 1957-58 has been dropped.

(b) The Union Public Service Commission have been addressed to recruit officers for the new organisation, which has been recently approved by the Central Satistical Organisation of the Government of India.

Leprosy Colony at Imphal

2015. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that patients in the Leprosy Colony at Imphal have been turned out of the Colony by force according to recent orders of Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) It is not a fact.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Foodgrains in Punjab

2016. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of wheat, maize and other food grains in the Punjab State for the years 1956 and 1957;

(b) the estimated average yield per acre for the same years and the basis of calculation; and

(c) the total quantity of foodgrains exported from Punjab during 1956-57?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) A statement showing the estimated production of wheat, maize and other foodgrains in the Punjab State for the agricultural years 1955-56 and 1956-57 is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 114]

(b) A statement showing the estimated average yield per acre of different foodgrains in Punjab is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 114.] The average yield per acre is based on the results of random sample crop-cutting survey.

(c) The figures of total exports of foodgrains from the Punjab State are not available, particularly because information about movement by road is not available. However, exports of foodgrains from Punjab (as constituted before the reorganisation of States) by rail and river from April 1956 to November 1956, according to the latest available information, are estimated at about 3,13,000 tons.

Railway Wagons for Nangal Dam

2017. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the average number of railway wagons used per day during the years 1956 and 1957 so far for carrying cement and iron to Nangal Dam for Bhakra Project?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): As it is not possible to assess the exact number of wagons used per day, figures for the total number of wagons received at Nangal Dam station are given below:—

Year	For Cement			For iron and steel, including machinery etc.
	Special *Hopper* wagons from Surajpur	General *service* wagons	Total	
1956	5055	35	5090	803
1957 (*up to 10th December*)	9610	511	10121	791

Telephone and Telegraphic Facilities

2018. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of tehsil headquarters in the Punjab State where telephone and telegraph facilities have been provided so far;

(b) the names of tehsil headquarters where such facilities are not provided; and

(c) the time by which these facilities would be provided at those places?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c). All tehsil headquarter stations in Punjab State have been provided with telegraph and telephone facilities. A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 115.]

Gram Sewaks

2019. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Community Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in many States Harijans are called Gram Sewak and thus Gram Sewaks of the Community Blocks are treated alike in these States; and

(b) whether it is proposed to allot a proper designation to this category like other category of officers such as S.E.O., B.D.O. and other Extension Officers?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) I am not aware of any State where any such misunderstanding exists.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Bridges

2020. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the age of the two existing railway bridges Nos. 20 and 30 on the Eastern Railway between Bagoola and Majdia Railway Stations of the Sealdah Division;

(b) when they were last inspected; and

(c) when they were last repaired?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The age of bridges No. 120 and 130 (and not numbered 20 and 30) is about 95 years.

(b) On 26.7.57.

(c) In August, 1957.

Cancer Treatment

2021. Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether scientists in China have discovered a new antibiotic-antinamycin "K" useful in combating cancer; and

(b) whether this drug has been imported into India?

The Minister of Health (Shri Jaisoormarkar): (a) The Government of India have no information regarding the new antibiotic-antinamycin "K".

(b) No, Sir.

Ravalgaon Sugar Factory

2022. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Ravalgaon Sugar Factory in Bombay State has taken bonds from agriculturists for the duration of five and seven years to supply sugar-cane;

(b) whether it is a fact that the company is compulsarily deducting Rs. 10 per ton as deposit as guarantee against these bonds; and

(c) whether Government have given permission to the company to do so?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The Ravalgaon Sugar factory has entered into mutual agreements with some of the cane cultivators, guaranteeing the purchase of cultivators' cane by the factory and supply of cane by the cultivators for five to seven years. These agreements do not stipulate any price for such purchase and supply as the cane price is fixed by the Government from year to year.

(b) No, Sir. The company has denied this allegation.

(c) Does not arise.

Miraj-Barsi Line

2023. { Shri D. A. Katti: / Shri B. K. Gaikwad:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to convert the meter gauge line between Miraj and Barsi Town to broad gauge;

(b) whether any proposals have been received from the public to divert

the line to Athavi while converting the line into broad gauge;

(c) if so, whether the proposal has been considered; and

(d) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Apparently the Hon'ble Members are referring to the conversion of Narrow Gague line between Miraj and Barsi Engineering and Traffic Surveys for conversion of the line from Miraj to Kurduwadi only are in progress.

(b) Proposals have been received for diversion *via* Athni and not Athavi

(c) and (d) The Railway Administration have been instructed to comment upon the suggestion from the Engineering and Traffic points of view at the time of preparing the Survey Reports.

Dohad-Dungarpur Line

2024. Shri Dindod: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a memorandum was submitted to him by the Dohad-Dungarpur Railway Committee;

(b) whether it is a fact that he had promised in a public meeting to carry out survey of that line; and

(c) if so, whether the proposal has been considered by Government?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) A representation for the line was received from the Bhil Seva Mandal on behalf of the Jhalod-Banswara Railway Committee.

(b) A survey for the Ratlam-Banswara-Dungarpur line had already been sanctioned. Hence the question of diverting the connection to Dohad did not arise.

(c) The Ratlam-Dungarpur line is not included in 842 miles new lines approved by the Planning Commission for construction during the Second Five Year Plan Period.

Compensation for Land Acquired for Nangal Dam

2025. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that land belonging to the villagers of Bas had been acquired by Government for Nangal Dam in the Punjab State;

(b) whether representations have been received by Government for the prompt payment of compensation due to the residents of village Bas;

(c) the amount of arrears outstanding and payable to such persons; and

(d) the time by which such arrears will be paid to them?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) to (d) The information asked for is being collected from the Government of Punjab and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as possible

Grow More Food Campaign

2026. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the additional production of foodgrains obtained during 1956-57 in Punjab through "Grow More Food" campaign?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Required information is awaited from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as received

गन्ने का मूल्य

२०२७. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार विधान सभा ने ३ दिसम्बर, १९५७ को एक संकल्प पारित किया था जिस में गन्ने का मूल्य १ रुपये १२ आने प्रति मन निश्चित किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) भारत में चीनी मिलों को, १९५७–५८ सीजन में, सप्लाई किये जाने वाले गन्ने का मूल्य १९ फरवरी १९५७ को घोषित किया गया था । १९५८–५९ सीजन में चीनी मिलों को जो गन्ना सप्लाई होगा उसका मल्य निर्धारित करने के प्रश्न पर राज्य सरकार तथा अन्य संबंधित पार्टियों की अनुमति लेकर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Alleged Threat of Strike by Delhi State Teachers' Association

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of two adjournment motions regarding the explosive situation created by the decision of the Delhi State Teachers Association to prepare for a strike due to non-fulfilment of their demands by Government, Another similar to that failure of the Government of India in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research to meet the demands of 15,000 school teachers, causing great hardships to the teachers, students and the community at large. Has any strike notice been given or has the strike started? What is the situation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): No. strike notice has been received by the Government. Representatives of the Delhi Teachers Association met me a few days ago. They have submitted some demands to the Government some months back. Some of the demands have been accepted by the Government. Some are still under consideration and some could not be accepted. I have not received any strike notice. I have only seen some reports in the press. I do not think it would be proper to have a discussion on this subject.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): The hon. Minister has said that he has not received any strike notice. That is a fact. This is also a fact that 15,000 school teachers in the Delhi State are making serious charges against the Government of non-fulfilment of a legitimate demand on their part to the institution of a tribunal in order to enquire into their grievances. They have made another very serious allegation against the Government that the Government on the other hand, are instituting a wave of repression against the teachers. Now, they have distributed forms to the 15,000 teachers and they are preparing for the final onslaught that is coming in the shape of a strike. That is why I want this to be taken up. It is a very serious matter.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid any discussion at this stage may encourage their strike. Now, they have not given any strike notice. Negotiations are going on. It will be very difficult for any employers or employees if we go on asking even when negotiations are there. We must allow them to settle between themselves unless it becomes very serious unless some serious trouble arises: not that it is to be invited. I am not called upon to given my consent to the adjournment motions.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Correction of Reply to Unstarred Question No. 426.

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the statement correcting the reply given on the 1st August, 1957 to Unstarred Question No. 426 regarding imports and exports through Madras and Bombay ports.

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.]

STATEMENT

In the reply to part (a) of unstarred Question No. 426 by Shri D. C. Sharma on the 1st August, 1957, the total tonnage of imports and exports which passed through the port of Madras during 1956-57 was given as 2,401,343. This was only an approximate figure as compilation of statistics was not complete by that time. The correct figure is 2,665,828 tons.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION RETURNS AND INFORMATION RULES

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 25 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, a copy of the University Grants Commission Returns and Information Rules, 1957.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-459/57]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): I beg to lay on the Table, under Rule 64 of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, a copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for the year 1954-55.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-456/57]

REPLIES TO MEMORANDA re DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAY)

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of certain further statement containing replies to certain memoranda received from Members in connection with Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1957-58.

[*See* Appendix IV, Annexure No. 15-A.]

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SBHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

'In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 17th December, 1957, agreed without any amendment to the Delhi Municipal Corpora- Bill, 1957, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th November, 1957."

MOTION RE REPORTS OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further consideration of the motion regarding Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Substitute Motions moved on the 18th December, 1957. Out of 10 hours allotted for discussion on this motion, 2 hours and 55 minutes have already been availed of and 7 hours and 5 minutes now remain. Shri Thimmaiah may continue his speech.

Shri Thimmaiah (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes) *rose*—

Shri B. C. Kamble (Kopargaon): On a point of information.

Mr. Speaker: There is not a day when the proceedings are not interrupted. When the hon. Member has his opportunity, let him ask.

Shri B. C. Kamble: Yesterday you were good enough to ask the hon. Home Minister to place a summary of the report on the Ramanathapuram riots, and now a summary has been placed. Even the bare facts are not placed before us so far as this summary relating to the Scheduled Castes are concerned. Is the House to understand that the Commissioner has not made any estimate of the Scheduled Caste persons killed and injured. There is no mention whatever.

Mr. Speaker: I have looked into it Except for a charge against one particular person—I do not want to mention it because a case has now been launched in a court of law—there is nothing else It only says so many houses have been burnt and communal tension ought to go The other portion relates only to a single person, nothing more.

Shri Thimmaiah: I was explaining yesterday how the community development people could help the uplift of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people in their particular areas The officers and village-level workers in the community development area could, in cooperation with the district officers in charge of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, easily try to eradicate untouchability and bring about the unity of the people in the particular area.

There are cottage industry training centres in the community development blocks, and there are also ambar charkha training centres I wish that more Scheduled Caste people are trained in these centres and that ambar charkhas are freely supplied to the Scheduled Castes people so that they can earn something and add to their family earning

There are also other organisations similar to community development blocks which can easily solve the untouchability in the rural areas The social welfare organisation has got its branches throughout the country, and highly civilized ladies are coming forward to mix with the common masses and work for the rural womenfolk This organisation can contribute vastly to the solution of the problem of untouchability.

Today it looks that this organisation is meant only for the upper class ladies I wish that this organisation has some sympathy for the Scheduled Castes womenfolk and their children, and that they get the benefits of this

Now I come to the representation of the Scheduled Caste people in the services We have said on the floor of the House that the quota reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should not only apply to recruitment, and also that this quota should be observed in the case of promotions There are certain posts in the administration which are filled up by indirect recruitment, these also should be filled only by direct recruitment I am glad that the Commissioner has pointed out that these posts should be filled up by direct recruitment and I wish that the Ministry takes note of it.

While recruiting the candidates, the plea put forth by the recruiting authorities is that suitable Scheduled Caste candidates are not available. The reason for reservation and the constitutional provision for adequate representation of Scheduled Caste people in Government service is that the Scheduled Caste people may not be in a position to compete with the other candidates, may not have the same merit as the other candidates Therefore, the reservation must be there for the Scheduled Caste people I do not say that there should be no efficiency and that the quota should be given to the Scheduled Caste people in any case, but unless the recruiting authorities have a liberal mind, unless they realise the object of the reservation, unless they realise the background in which this constitutional provision has been made for the representation of Scheduled Caste people in Government service, I think the Scheduled Caste people will never get their quota of 12½ per cent for another century Therefore, I request that the Public Service Commission and the other recruiting authorities must take a liberal view of things, have a liberal attitude towards the candidates of the Scheduled Castes and see that they are selected and that the rule of efficiency is not insisted upon

I know in some cases candidates are not available, but there are certain cases where candidates are

[Shri Thimmaiah]

available, but they are not selected on the plea that they are not suitable. When the minimum qualification is prescribed, when the post is reserved for Scheduled Castes and when the candidate possesses that minimum qualification, it is the duty of the recruiting authority to see that the candidates are selected, and the 12½ per cent quota is given to them I hope the Government will take note of these things and see that the 12½ per cent quota is observed as strictly as possible

This 12½ per cent reservation is applicable only to Government service, but in the case of some autonomous bodies and Central Universities and in some of the Government-owned industries this is not followed I wish that the Government goes through the recommendations of the Commissioner in respect of recruitment and representation of the Scheduled Caste people in the service, and follows them.

Lastly, in the IAS and IPS when people are selected from the State services, what do the State Governments do? Whenever the States recommend Scheduled Caste candidates for IAS and IPS they put their names last in the list, so that the special board at the Centre may select the candidates whose names are at the top and leave out the Scheduled Caste officers That is the plight of the Scheduled Caste officers in the States Therefore, whenever a list is submitted by the States for IAS and IPS, I request that preference should be given to the Scheduled Caste officers whose names are entered in the list This has been pointed out by the Commissioner, and I hope the Government will take note of that

In the past two years there have been 1178 IAS officers but there are only 17 Scheduled Caste officers. Similarly, in the case of the Scheduled Tribes, there are only three IAS officers. The Commissioner has recommended that whenever there is no candidate suitable for a post, the Government should give some sort of training to these officials so that they could become suitable for the particular post. I wish the Government will consider that.

Mr. Speaker: Yesterday he took 13 minutes.

Shri Thimmaiah: Now, Sir . . .

Mr. Speaker: He said he was concluding. He said "lastly". Yesterday he took 13 minutes, today he has taken seven minutes.

Shri Thimmaiah: I will finish within two minutes.

The problem of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is a very big problem Unless the whole machinery of Government and the whole country look at it with a sympathetic attitude and in the interests of the country and unless they put their heart and soul into the matter and unless they look at every aspect of the problem of the Scheduled Caste people with sympathy and consideration, I am afraid the problem cannot be solved. What is needed is a realistic approach both on the part of Government and on the part of the public The real position must be explained to the people, and Government should see that proper remedies are adopted to solve the problem of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes people.

I am glad that the Commissioner has taken a lot of pains to go into the problem deeply, and he has been able to suggest so many measures. The Deputy Minister also in her graceful speech made certain outspoken observations She also said that these reservations and benefits may continue for some more time, but that the Scheduled Caste people should not take protection under that. I assure her that we do not take protection under that. The only thing is that she has to convince that we have progressed to the level of others in all aspects of life. Then alone we shall be in a position to say that we need no more protection. Let Government study the whole situation, and let them prepare statistics for everything and convince the Scheduled Caste

members that they have progressed to the level of others, and that they are quite fit to compete with others even without the reservation of seats. Let them convince us that we need no more reservation, and then we shall ourselves say that we do not require any more protection Till then, these protections and these benefits will have to be given not only in the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but in the interests of the country The weak link should become as strong as the others Then alone we can say that the Scheduled Caste people have progressed.

Shri R. S. Arumugam (Srivilliputhur—Reserved—Scheduled Castes) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that you have allowed us to discuss the Ramanathapuram incident along with the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

As the riot-torn area of Mudukalathur belongs to my constituency, I want to say a lot regarding the riots, especially since I know the real cause and other details of the riots

Formerly, the Mudukalathur area was under zamindars, and all the zamindars belonged to the Maravar community Even the *Caste Hindus* used to be under their control When such has been the order it is needless for me to say what the fate of the Harijans, who were nothing but slaves to them, would be

Even now, after the Independence of our nation, the unfortunate Harijans have not been able to enjoy all the civic rights that have been assured to them in our Constitution. Is it not a matter of shame that even today the poor Harijan ladies cannot wear jackets or upper clothes in that area? We cannot step into their streets with shoes, we cannot wear dhotis up to our ankle, we cannot use vessels other than mud-pots for our household purposes in our houses. So, what else are we allowed to have? Our people in that area have been completely deprived of all rights and comforts.

Even though similar conditions are in vogue in some other parts of the country also, they are slowly disappearing after Independence, but it is not so in this area And we must understand the reason for this The Maravars are predominant in this area, and most of them are well organised under the leadership of Shri Muthuramalinga Thevar

Ever since the Independence of our country, there has been an awakening among the Harijans But whenever some of the Harijans have dared to assert their rights, they have been ruthlessly put down by the Maravars So, enmity has grown between the two communities.

During the general elections that took place in 1957, the Harijans refused to vote Shri Thevar and his Harijan candidate Quite unexpectedly and contrary to the wishes of Shri Thevar, I got elected from that constituency During the bye-elections also, the Harijans did not support Shri Thevar's candidate This had been taken as a challenge by Shri Thevar to his leadership So, the followers of Shri Thevar began to give trouble to the Harijans During the *debate on the Demands for Grants* relating to the Home Ministry, I had made references to the atrocities committed on the Harijans of that area With great pain, I have to inform this House that the people who garlanded me have been beaten severely Thus, the situation has flared up.

In view of the worst situation that prevailed there, the Collector of Ramanathapuram convened a peace conference on 10th September, 1957. In that conference, Shri Thevar represented the Maravar community, and Shri Immanuel Sekaran, a Harijan leader of that area, represented the Harijan community A heated discussion took place in the conference, and there was hot exchange of words between Shri Thevar and Shri Immanuel Sekaran The next day, Shri Immanuel Sekaran, who was father of

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four children, was brutally murdered. This inhuman act was followed by 17 murders and three thousand Harijan houses being set on fire. The property of the Harijans was looted, their crops were destroyed, and the Harijan ladies were molested. (*An hon. Member: Shame*). The panic-stricken Harijan people took refuge in St. Paul's Church at Veerambal village But the Maravars set the windows and doors of the church to fire and shot through the holes of the windows and doors of the church on the people This pitiable incident is, I believe, worse than even the incident of the Black Hole of Calcutta and the Jallianwala Bagh All these incidents were not published in the Madras papers. I regret to note that they were one-sided also

In some places, the Harijans also resented this. To bring this chaotic condition under control and to apprehend the culprits who murdered Shri Immanuel Sekaran, the police were forced to take action. In some places, the Maravars attacked the police force with dangerous weapons. To safeguard their position, the police also opened fire on the uncontrollable and dangerous mobs. There are authentic reports to prove that at many platforms, Shri Thevar described the guns of the police people as only 'maize-sticks' and thus encouraged the people not to be afraid of the police.

Mr. Speaker: Is there not a criminal case pending against Shri Thevar now in a court of law? So, the hon Member may refrain from making reference to Shri Thevar's participation in this.

Shri R. S. Arumugam: This is the real cause of the Mudukalathur incidents. It is most unfortunate that some of the political parties and some individuals who could not tolerate the progress of the Harijans began to make political capital out of the troubled conditions and began to say that the riot was not communal but was political.

I should like to narrate some of the incidents which are antecedent to the riots so as to impress on the House whether it is political or communal.

At Ponthampalli village in Muthukulathur Taluk, a Harijan clerk, Shri Rajamanickam, was beaten with his chappals by Maravars for having walked with chappals in their street. Is it political, Sir? In Chitrankudi village, a Harijan lady teacher, Miss Lily was beaten by Maravars for having used umbrella in a Caste Hindu street Is it political, Sir? In Maranthai village, in a tank where cattle used to be washed, four Harijans wanted to take bath For this, they were driven away from that village Cattle can be bathed, but Harijans should not take bath! Is it political, Sir?

I can narrate a good number of incidents that took place after the recent general election, but for want of time I could not tell Now, I have given a bird's eye-view of what happened in Ramanathapuram I leave it to the House to decide whether it is political or communal

In conclusion, I express my hearty thanks to all those who strived to bring about harmony between Maravars and Harijans I also thank our hon. Minister, Shri Datar, who took a lot of pains to assess the real position in that area The Minister knows how people have been affected by this riot I request our Minister to see that all those who lost their houses are provided with pucca planned houses and that most backward area is rehabilitated and developed

I will be failing in my duty if I do not mention in this House that it is not all Maravars who are against Harijans. It is only those who are followers of Shri Thevar who were responsible for this riot.

Regarding the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I would like to make one suggestion. We find from the Report that the Government consider that the progress of Harijans can

be made through education and appointments only. I respectfully submit that along with education and appointments, the Government should encourage the Harijans in business lines such as imports and exports.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik): On a point of information. The information which has been supplied by the hon. Member to the House relating to the Ramanathapuram incidents is not in the summary which has been supplied to us today. So may I ask whether these facts had been supplied by the Commissioner in his report, and if so, why it has been hidden from the Members of the House? I find that nothing of this sort of information has been given to us in the summary circulated to Members.

Mr. Speaker: I have looked into it. Portions relating to Shri Thevar, that he is so and so, are not there. All the other things have been given. The other matters referred to by Shri R. S Arumugam are not there in detail.

Shri R. S. Arumugam says he stood against some other person there. He represents that constituency in the House Some other person stood along with Shri Thevar for the Scheduled Caste reserved seat and that person was defeated by the Congress Member. There was some trouble.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I am not referring to that. I am asking why in the information which has been supplied by the Commissioner he has not mentioned all these facts now disclosed by the hon. Member.

Mr. Speaker: Are we going into all that matter? That it is due to election fight and so forth. We cannot go into that question.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at least 109 Members of this House are very grateful to you for the decision you gave yesterday in regard to the statutory position of the Special Officer to the President.

An Hon. Member: More.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I said, at least 109. If I may continue with that subject-matter, I would like to request Government to appreciate this fact, because the Reports in past years have been lacking in strength due to the lack of appreciation on the part of Government of the statutory position of this Special Officer.

Only yesterday, something like a hint was given about the Report itself. Today we are discussing two Reports. This itself is a most unfortunate thing. It is lack of appreciation of the intention, the general spirit of the Constitution in regard to the under-privileged sections of Indian society. I maintain that this Report should be debated annually. The day—it should be days—this Report is debated is a red letter day for at least 109 Members of the Lok Sabha. I want the Treasury Benches to realise that at least 109 Members feel at home on this occasion more than on other occasions. I would have liked the Government Benches—apart from you or the Business Advisory Committee—to have gone out of their way to accommodate these people, 109 Members. There are also other Members who want to participate in this debate and I do hope that hereafter, this Special Officer, a stautory officer, will make some kind of a recommendation to you and you, Sir, will pass that on to the Business Advisory Committee, and, eventually, it may be accepted by this House, so that adequate time may be given for debating this particular Report. I make this request because this is a very special problem. We have to handle and approach it in a special way.

I have already mentioned that the Reports have lacked in the past in fulfilling the objectives of the duties cast upon the Special Officer, because he has up to this time not been given the recognition that the Constitution invests him with

Mr. Speaker: I can only say this much. Instead of there being one Report for a year, as often as there may be some trouble in any area affecting Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, the Special Officer must

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go to that scene and make a Report immediately to the President, and through him to the House.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Jaipal Singh: According to the article in the Constitution, he can do it as often as he likes. The Report need not necessarily be an annual one. It may be twice a year. The frequency can be increased.

Mr. Speaker: As often as there is necessity. Let him accordingly report.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I accept that But it may not always be possible for this House to have a full-dress debate in the manner in which we are having today and we had yesterday.

I feel that a great deal of effort of the Special Officer in past years has been wasted because of the fact that he was not quite sure of his own position. If you look at the earlier Reports, you will find that he was struggling for recognition of his status. He was not quite sure what he was. It took a couple of years before he got the status of Joint Secretary. And even as Joint Secretary, he found great difficulty in being acknowledged as he roamed about the country.

You will find that in the previous Reports, he has himself admitted—the Minister admitted it only yesterday—that replies do not come from the States Hence the difficulty in submitting the Report in time. That is a very sad picture. I want Government to appreciate that the Report must be realistic, and it can be realistic only if the Special Officer to the President is independent. Let the Ministry be the channel for submitting the Report. That is all right. But apart from that the Special Officer should be independent. He is a statutory officer. He should be so independent that, as the article of the Constitution authorises him, he should be in a position to criticise and comment on everything, whether it is the Governor, who is responsible in regard to Scheduled Areas, or whether it is the Prime Minister, who is in charge of NEFA, or anybody else.

The Constitution empowers him to talk on everything which relates to the rights, the economic interests, the cultural position and so forth of the under-privileged sections of the Indian community. I do hope that hereafter. . .

Mr. Speaker: I undestand that there are Assistant Commissioners.

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): There will be Assistant Commissioners for each State.

Mr. Speaker: There will be Assistant Commissioners for each State working directly under the Commissioner and directly responsible to him in which case they will be independent and can report to him against anybody.

Shri Jaipal Singh: All those Assistant Special Officers and, in fact, the whole department should be under him and statutorily independent of the Home Ministry. The Home Ministry should come into the picture only by way of a channel through which the President functions in order to get the report submitted to Parliament. The same position should obtain in regard to his assistants also, people who are now styled Assistant Commissioners and the like. They also are, in the spirit of the Constitution, statutory officers. They are not persons who shall be subordinate to the State Governments.

I immediately come to the next point. I think the great weakness in the whole organisation has been that the personnel is not competent enough. In fact, recruitment has been done in a very haphazard way. I know of one instance where, very recently, one of the Assistant Commissioners has been recruited not through the UPSC but, by direct appointment. He lost in the last general elections.

Now, I ask you, is that the right way to set about things; is that how

you are going to command the confidence, in this particular case, of a particular tribal area? He may be a very competent person. But, I submit there is a regular way of doing it and not the roundabout way to get over a difficulty because you want to convert somebody into your tool. That kind of thing, I regret to say, is happening all over the country. I can only speak of my own home area.

Yesterday, the hon. Deputy Minister talked about non-official organisations. I am all for non-official organisations. But I should like to ask how it is that only the Congress-sponsored non-official organisations are called upon to assist in this task. In the report itself I find it; and I am rather surprised because the Special Officer in his talk with me talked a different language but in the report he has given a bouquet to the Adimjati Sevak Sangh which works in a rather peculiar way in my State.

Now, for years and years I have been complaining on the floor of this House how this, instead of being a social welfare organisation, has become the political instrument of a particular party. I think it is very wrong. Welfare workers and the like must divorce themselves completely from politics, if they are to serve the people.

Similarly, when you go to the Community Projects in my area or the NES Blocks, I find there also recruitment has been done at a political level. I do expect the Special Officer to comment on all these things, instead of, as it were, tying himself up with the ruling parties in the various States. He should be fearless. Then, we shall get a correct picture.

I think, in my view, he is competent to give his opinion on the working of the Constitution itself; as to whether the target that has been set by the Constitution in regard to the doing away of safeguards, the reservation of seats and the like; whether there should be a change in the Constitution; in the light of what has happened in so many years. I think he is thoroughly competent to do that so that the Government may start thinking right now whether an amendment of the Constitution is necessary or not. I think he should not take his cue from the Government either of the Centre or even of the States. He should be independent in submitting his own views on the point.

Similarly, in regard to legislation that comes up before us here or even in the States, I think, he is thoroughly competent to give his views about the effects of certain kinds of legislation. Take the piece of legislation that came before the House not long ago in regard to the acquisition of coal-bearing areas. When that Bill was here I pointed out—and my hon. friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava was also of my view—that this compulsory acquisition of coal-bearing areas in the tribal areas—more so, than in other areas—would have disastrous consequences, if acquisition had to be immediate and compulsory without any preliminary arrangements for alternative land and the like.

So, I feel that the ambit of the work of the Special Officer could be very much wider than it has been hitherto. I have always felt that this is a very special problem and specialists ought to be handling this. I have pleaded in the past that there are definite areas where we should have a special cadre. We must run away from the idea that once someone is in the IAS or the ICS or something like that, he is good enough for anything including the difficult problems of the tribal people and those under-privileged sections of the Indian community. I am glad that as far as the NEFA is concerned we have at least seen the light of day. I feel that if we want to progress as fast as we can the same should obtain in the other areas also.

While I make mention of the NEFA I want to give a warning to the Treasury Benches that it is not enough to have consolidated the NEFA area. There will be other consequences to

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follow and the country would have to be prepared for it. The consolidation of NEFA will have a repercussion on other areas also. Other areas also will want to be consolidated.

That touches on the reorganisation of States. I would like the Special Officer in his next report to give his views as to whether there should not be a consolidation of other areas in other parts of the country also, whether that would not be the solution for developing a harmony and for arresting the fissiparous tendencies that are developing and are bound to develop because they have been encouraged by the action of Government. In regard to NEFA there has been a sort of specialised treatment. Other places will want the same thing.

When I talk of specialised treatment, I am very much surprised that any one including the Special Officer or even any Minister on the Treasury Benches should dare to say that backwardness perpetuates itself and develops a vested interest. My hon. friends over there were trying to suggest that we want to remain eternally at the bottom. The thing is there, even in the report. The sooner we give up such thoughts the better it is, because the point is that kind of thing sounds like a threat that you have no desire whatever to implement your promises.

We have set a target of 10 years within which we say that all children will get free education. Now, is that going to happen; is that possible? Similarly, we have said, after 10 years reservation shall go. I am not particularly enamoured of reservation as such; but, reservation is given by the Constitution-makers for a special reason. The entire country accepted it. But, when I hear on the other side our friends telling us that we revel in continuing with reservation because we want our backwardness to remain an eternal problem, I just do not see the logic of it. Multiply the tempo of your work.

When it comes to appointments, there are many Members who feel that on grounds of efficiency, qualifications and the like there are a number of students who are just not taken up.

I humbly submit that where there are public service commissions in States, where there is a large concentration of Scheduled Castes and Tribes and the like, I think it is only reasonable we should expect that one of the members of the Commission shall be a Harijan or Adivasi. That is the only way. I have personal experience. I come from a State that is riddled with casteism and we poor adivasis who are in large numbers are hedged in between these two castes warring against each other and the Adivasis go to the devil. That is the position.

I come from an area where literacy is perhaps among the highest in the country, where there is no shortage of graduates and educated people. I think it was the year before last that my hon. friend, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, pointed out the case of one Adivasi student who headed the history results in Patna University. First Class Honours and yet no job. Such a situation should never arise.

One of the missing links in this and all other reports has been the fact that there has been no follow up. We are told how many crores had been given out and how many crores had been allotted in the Second Plan. We are not told what happens to those students who have availed of these Central and State scholarships. What happens to them? What are they doing? That information is very necessary for us to get a correct picture of the progress we are making in bringing up the under-privileged to the same stature as the rest of the Indian community.

In my State I feel that something is happening which is going to cause very serious trouble. Academically, it is all right taking up consolidation of holdings. On paper it looks grand. But I am afraid there will be very serious trouble if the Government of

the State or the Centre does not see to it that experiments of this type are first tried out elsewhere where people understand these things.

As far as the Adivasis are concerned, they are children of the soil. The man has cleared the jungle and has developed special rights. Now, suddenly going to him and telling him to move from that place saying 'we will give you land somewhere else' is not going to work. I warn the Government that it must run away from some of these academic arguments. Some of us may be convinced but we are to deal with the people and we have to carry them if any scheme is to work. People must be behind our schemes. I maintain that what is sought to be experimented in one of the Community Project areas in South Bihar—consolidation of holdings—is not only going to be a gross failure but there may also be even bloodshed.

In the Directive Principles it has been pointed out that the State should separate the executive from the judiciary. I find in Bihar at any rate they have endeavoured to do it everywhere else except in the tribal areas. I do not think I need give the reason; it is obvious. These are some of the points, I feel the Special Officer should comment upon.

In conclusion, I would again repeat the plea I have made before. I do feel that this task of tackling the problems of the under-privileged sections of our community will always fail and there will always be shortcomings so long as the problem is handled by a Ministry that has about fifty other problems to handle. I think it is time it were concentrated in one particular Ministry which will give its full time and thought to this question. In the States, I find the same problem.

If you come to my State, you will find there is no Tribal Minister yet. There is no separate person. The Chief Minister of that State is at the present moment holding seven or eight portfolios. He has not been able to work out the caste distribution. What is the position? (*Laughter*) My hon. friends from Bihar may laugh but that is the position. I will be given a beautiful report. I will be told that so much money is spent. I know all the money is mis-spent.

There are some hostels in Ranchi. I come from Ranchi. It is very strange that in the Committees of the Adim Jathi Seva Mandal you find only people of a certain colour. Others are just not wanted. When it comes to accounts, there are no auditors. We will be told: No, they are all social welfare workers of good repute; we do not doubt their *bona fides*. That is the type of replies we get. It is public money and it ought to be accounted for and audited. This ought to happen not only in the State of Bihar but in all the States.

In conclusion, may I again repeat that this subject has to be treated with greater respect than it has been. Only yesterday, there was not a single member from the Council of Ministers here when we were debating this subject. I ask you, Mr. Speaker, to protect us. We look up to you to bring them to task. Let them realise that they have got to respect the Constitution.

This morning, I was exhilarated when I saw the senior Member of the Ministry and I had hoped that he would have stayed on and that the Leader of the House would have stayed on. It is not that others are not competent to take note of what we are saying. That is not my point. It is very important that they should show greater respect to this problem than they have done in the past.

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, may I correct this position? Yesterday, all of us were Members of the Joint Committee on Probation of Offenders Bill and a meeting had been fixed at that very time. Therefore, I went there and my hon. colleague had also to come there. The Parliamentary Secretary was present here all the

time. The Deputy Home Minister went with the consent of the Deputy-Speaker.

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): With the consent of Mr. Speaker himself.

Shri Jaipal Singh: We are not asking for an explanation. It is mandatory that they must be here.

Shri Datar: The Parliamentary Secretary was there. (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Jaipal Singh: He is not a member of the Council of Ministers.

Mr. Speaker: There are unavoidable circumstances now and then.

श्री वाल्मीकी (बुलन्दशहर—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातिया) :

मा न इन्द्र पीयत्नवे मा शर्धते परा दाः ।
शिक्षा शचीवः शचीभिः ॥

—साम वेद

हे प्रभो ! हमें जुल्म करने वालों के रहम पर मत छोडो । हे प्रभो ! हमें बेइज्जती करने वालो के रहम पर मत छोड़ो और हे शक्तिमन्, आप हमें ऐसी हालत में अपनी शक्ति से शुद्ध बुद्धि प्रदान कीजिये ।

श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण (करीमनगर—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातिया) : अभी तक तो ऐसा नही हुआ है ।

श्री वाल्मीकी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अनुसूचित जातियो तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियो के आयुक्त की दो रिपोर्टों पर आज यहा विचार हो रहा है । सदियो से हम अस्पृश्यता की लानत के बारे मे जिक्र करते हुये आये हैं और आज भी कर रहे है लेकिन फिर भी उसमे कोई परिवर्तन नजर नही आता है । इसका क्या कारण है इस ओर हमें ध्यान देना होगा । भगवान बुद्ध से लेकर शकराचार्य तक, शकराचार्य से लेकर कबीर और नानक देव तक और कबीर और नानक देव से लेकर महर्षि दयानन्द तक, महर्षि दयानन्द से लेकर महात्मा गांधी तक और आज के शंकर पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू तक, इस लानत को दूर करने के प्रयत्न किये गये हैं, लेकिन फिर भी यह पिशाचिनी, राक्षसी जिसे महात्मा गांधी ने हजार सिर वाली कहा था, अनेक रूप धारण किये हुये हमारे सामने खड़ी है ।

मैं यह जानता हूं कि आज के वातावरण में, जब कि देश को स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्त किये हुये दस वर्ष हो गये हैं, इसका जिक्र आता ही रहता है और जब ऐसा होता है तो हमारे सिर शर्म से नीचे झुक जाते हैं । मैं यह मानने के लिये तैयार हू कि जातिवाद तथा साम्प्रदायिकता जिस भयंकर रूप को धारण किये हुये है, उसमें आज भी वह लानत हमें ललकारती है ।

मैं इस बात को भी मानता हू कि कुछ पये आप बजीफे देने में खर्च करते हैं, हमें ऊंचा उठाने के लिये खर्च करते हैं । इस सब पर उस समय पानी फिर जाता है जब कि इस देश के अन्दर मानव को मानवोचित अधिकार नही मिलते हैं ।

आज लड़ाई इस बात की है कि मनुष्य यह अधिकार कैसे प्राप्त करे । दक्षिण के अन्दर आज भी ब्राह्मणो को मारने की ललकार उठती है और जातिपाति का झगडा आज भी भयकर रूप धारण करके खडा हुआ है । रामानाथपुरम की घटना ने आज हमारी आखें खोल दी है और इधर उत्तरी भारत का गोलीकाड भी अनियो पर हुआ है । मैं मानता हूं कि उसके पीछे कोई विशेष बात नही है लेकिन रामानाथपुरम की घटना और यह गोलीकाड वाली घटना हम हरिजनों के दिमाग में यह खयाल पैदा कर देती है कि आखिर इस भारत देश के अन्दर हमारा भविष्य क्या है और हम आगे कहा जाना चाहते हैं ।

जहां तक धर्म के पालन का सम्बन्ध है वह कोई बुरी बात नही है लेकिन जब हम यहीं देखते हैं कि धर्म के मानने वाले सवर्ण हिन्दुओं का हमारे साथ उचित व्यव-

हार नहीं होता है तो हमें यह कहने को बाध्य हो जाना पड़ता है कि धर्म का जिस सच्चे रूप में व्यवहार होना चाहिये वह नहीं हो रहा है। इसके लिये ब्राह्मण वर्ग सब से अधिक दोषी है जो समाज के अन्दर से इस अस्पृश्यता रूपी गंदगी को नहीं मिटा पा रहा है।

यहां पर उप गृह मंत्री श्रीमती आल्वा ने जो हृदय परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता की ओर ध्यान दिलाया है तो वह ठीक ही दिलाया है। नारी हृदय हमेशा पवित्र होता है इसलिये उनकी तरफ़ से जो कहा गया है मैं उसकी कद्र करता हूं और मैं समझता हूं कि देश की नारियों का अगर हृदय परिवर्तन हो जाय तो यह समस्या हल हो सकती है।

रामनाथपुरम के अन्दर जो कातिलाना हरकतें हुई हैं, नारियों के सम्मान को धक्का पहुंचा है और आगजनी हुई है उसने हमारे दिलों को जबर्दस्त धक्का पहुंचाया है। हम लोग महात्मा गांधी के पूज्य बापू जी के सदैव अहसानमन्द रहेंगे कि जिन्होंने इसके हल के लिये एक नई टेकनीक पैदा की और उन्होंने अपने जीवन काल में हम को पस्ती और गिरी हुई अवस्था से उठाने का अथक प्रयत्न किया और आज जो कुछ देश में हरिजनों के वास्ते कार्य हो रहा है, इसका बहुत कुछ श्रेय उनको है।

हरिजनों के वास्ते जो कुछ कार्य हो रहा है वह कोई उनके ऊपर एक दया और अहसान दिखाने के भाव से नहीं हो रहा बल्कि एक सामाजिक कर्त्तव्य समझ कर किया जा रहा है। आज हमारे हरिजनों में एक चेतना है और शक्ति है।

"अहं इन्द्रो न पराजिज्ञे"

अर्थात् मैं इन्द्र हूं, मेरे अन्दर शक्ति है, किस की ताकत है जो मेरा पराभव कर सके। मैं इस वैदिक मंत्र में निहित भावना की कद्र करता हूं और यह बात ठीक है। रामनाथपुरम में बावजूद इसके कि हरिजनों पर बड़ा अत्याचार किया गया और दबाया गया लेकिन उन्होंने जिस बलपूर्वक स्थिति का मुकाबला किया है वह सराहनीय है और मुझे उस सम्बन्ध में यह शेर याद आ जाता है :

"क्यों दामने अहंसा का
घबरा के सहारा लूं।
जब हाथ पहुंचता है
ज़ालिम के गरेबां तक ।।"

कई माननीय सदस्य : वाह वाह।

श्री बाल्मीकी : मैं चाहता हूं कि आज हम हरिजन लोग जिस अभिशाप में जकड़े हुये हैं और जैसी दयनीय स्थिति आज हमारी हो रही है उस पर संजीदगी के साथ विचार किया जाय और उसके निराकरण के लिये कोई सक्रिय कदम उठाया जाय। रामनाथपुरम की घटनाओं ने यह सिद्ध कर दिया है कि वहां पर सम्मानपूर्वक जीवन तक बिताना दुर्लभ हो गया है। उसके प्रतिकारस्वरूप जो द्रविड़ कज़ागम नेता श्री रामस्वामी नायकर ने ब्राह्मणों को जान से मार डालने की ललकार उठाई है, हम उससे सहमत नहीं हैं और वह बात हमारे दिमाग़ों के अन्दर नहीं है। लेकिन साथ ही आप लोगों को इसे नहीं भूल जाना चाहिये कि प्राचीन काल से लेकर अर्थात् रामायणकाल से शम्बूक के कत्ल से लेकर, जो कत्ल हुआ तो वह कत्ल आज तक चलते आये हैं, हमारे भाइयों के क़त्ल होते र हैं और प्राचीन काल से हमारे साथ नाइंसाफी होती चली आई है और हमको हमेशा उपेक्षित तथा घृणित समझा गया है।

जहां तक इन रिपोर्टों का सम्बन्ध है मैं ने उनमे बहुत सी गलतियां पाई हैं और म ने इनमें वही पुरानी लालफीते वाली मनोवृत्ति पाई है और यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य का विषय है कि यह लालफीते का तरीक़ा जिसके कि कारण भूतकाल में हमारी अनेकों समस्यायें सफलतापूर्वक हल नहीं हो सकीं, वह आज भी चलता है और उसके रहते हमें अपने मन में निराशा का अनुभव होता

[श्री बालमीकी]

है । मैं इसके लिये आपको या आयुक्त को कुसूरवार नहीं मानता । हकीकत यह है कि इस ओर न तो राज्य सरकारों द्वारा जितना ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये, दिया जाता है और न अधिकारीगण और पुलिस द्वारा ही दिया जाता है ।

आज भी हमारे गावों में काफी छुआ-छूत चलती है और शहरों में भी यह विद्यमान है ।

मैं बिड़ कज़ागम नेता द्वारा ब्राह्मणों को कत्ल करने के लिये ललकारना ठीक नहीं समझता और वह बात हमारे दिमागों में नहीं है । मैं ब्राह्मणो के क़त्ल की बात नहीं करता लेकिन मैं इतना ज़रूर कहूंगा कि एक बड़ा आदमी जो जाति के नाम से बड़ा है और पद के नाम से बड़ा है कत्ल हो जाता है तो वह उतनी बड़ी बात नहीं है लेकिन एक कमज़ोर आदमी जिसमें बुद्धि नहीं है, जिसमें बल और शक्ति नहीं है वह अगर क़त्ल हो जाता है तो वह सारी गवर्नमेंट के लिये चैलेंज हो जाता है ।

अब जहां तक प्रोटेक्शन देने की बात है तो आप प्रोटेक्शन की स्पैलिंग को याद कीजिये । इस सिलसिले में मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि मेरे ज़िले के अन्हेड़ा गाव में १४ साल का एक चमार का लड़का इसलिये क़त्ल किया गया कि उसके सवर्ण हिन्दू जाति के लड़कों में अधिक नम्बर आये थे ।

कई माननीय सदस्य : शेम, शेम ।

श्री बाल्मीकी : इसी तरह से टयाना गाव के अन्दर एक १७ वर्ष का भंगी का लड़का जिसका कि नाम ओमप्रकाश था और जो बनिये, जाट और ठाकुरो के लड़कों के साथ पढ़ता था, चूंकि वह ज़रा कुछ अच्छे ढंग से पढ़ता था और नम्बर ज्यादा लेता था, उसको कत्ल करके उसकी लाश को रेलवे लाइन पर फेंक दिया गया और बाद में बिना किसी इन्क्वायरी के उस लाश को जला दिया गया और आज भी गांव वाले लोग उस हरिजन भंगी को ललकार कर कहते हैं कि जा लिवा ला अपनी कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट को, तेरे परांवठे इंजन के आगे उड़ते हैं । इसी तरह की एक घटना मैं यहां हाउस में और सुनाना चाहता हूं । चादौस गांव में वहां जो ठाकुर लोग बड़ी अकड़ के साथ रहते है उन्होंने एक १२ साल के चमार के लड़के को चार बजे से लगाकर २ बजे तक इतना मारा पीटा कि उस बच्चे का दम निकल गया, उसका मुकदमा कोर्ट के अन्दर मौजूद है । यह घटनायें ऐसी है जिनको कि सुनकर दिल में एक दर्द पैदा होता है ।

अब गांवो से ज़रा शहरों की ओर चलिये । खुर्जा जक्शन पर रेलवे के नल के ऊपर एक भगी ने ज़रा सा हाथ एक ठेकेदार के लड़के के लगा दिया दो उस बेचारे भगी का सिर और हाथ तोड डाला गया और उस केस को लेकर रेलवे मैजिस्ट्रेट की अदालत में एक मुकदमा चल रहा है ।

आज हम हरिजनो को कुओं मे पानी नहीं लेने दिया जाता और असमानता का व्यवहार किया जाता है । बहुत सी समस्यायें इस तरीके की हमारे सामने है जिनको कि हमें हल करना है । इस गम्भीर समस्या का हल इस तरह होने वाला नहीं है कि मैं आपको दोष दूं और आप मुझे दोष दें । हमे इस अस्पृश्यता के अभिशाप को जो आज वर्षों से हमारे समाज को खोखला किये हुये है, उसको यहा से मिटा देना है । इस कलंक को जो हिन्दू जाति के माथे पर विद्यमान है, हमे मिल कर प्रयत्न करना चाहिए और इसे मिटा देना चाहिए । ज्यों ज्यों इस समस्या के हल होने में देर होती जाती है त्यों त्यों यह समस्या एक विकट रूप धारण करती जा रही है । इस समस्या के विकट रूप को समझने के लिए मैं कटुता नहीं फैलाना चाहता और मैं एक

जातिवाद और साम्प्रदायिकता का सहारा लेकर इसको और विषम नही बनाना चाहता। लेकिन मेरा इस संबंध मे एक सुझाव यह है कि हमारे देश में अभी भी ऐसे आदमी मिल सकते हैं जो कि बिल्कुल निष्पक्ष हैं और जातिवाद और साम्प्रदायिकता आदि से सर्वथा रहित हैं, जैसे कि श्री वियोगी हरि, ऐसे निष्पक्ष लोगों को लेकर एक जांच कमेटी नियुक्त की जाय जो कि देश मे जाय और वह देखे कि इस लानत को कैसे दूर किया जाय और वे उसके लिये एक प्रोग्राम बनायें जिस पर कि अमल किया जाय।

जहा तक रिजरवेशन का सम्बन्ध है, मैं यह बिलकुल स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूं कि हम हमेशा के लिये इस रिजरवेशन मे चिपटे नही रहना चाहते लेकिन हम यह जरूर चाहते हैं कि उसके हटाने मे पहले हमे इस योग्य तो बना दिया जाय कि हमे उसकी जरूरत न रहे और हम अपने पैरो पर खडे हो सकें। आज मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पडता है कि हम उस स्थिति मे नही हैं। आज भी हमारी अवस्था हीन है और हमे समाज में उपेक्षा की दृष्टि से देखा जाता है। मैं स्वयं अपने अनुभव के आधार पर आपको बतलाता हूं कि यही दिल्ली में मैं एक सिनेमा मे बैठा हुआ था, रील चल रही थी और जब डा० अम्बेडकर उसमे सामने आये तो उनको वहा बैठे हुये कुछ लोगो द्वारा चमार का बच्चा कहा गया था, इसी तरह श्री जगजीवन राम को चमट्टा कहा गया था और एक भंगी आफिसर को भंगेटा कहा गया था। कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि इस तरह की भावनाये हमारे प्रति हमारे उन्नतिशील योग्य पुरुषों के प्रति सवर्ण हिन्दुओं में आज भी विद्यमान है।

मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय बलशाली बल लगा कर साम्प्रदायिकता और जातीयता को उखाड़ फेंकने की निरन्तर चेष्टा कर रहे है और मै यह कहने को तैयार हूं कि भले ही उस पूर्व शंकर के दिमाग में कुछ फितूर रहा हो लेकिन हमारे पडित जी जो कि आधुनिक शंकर हैं, उनका दिमाग बिलकुल साफ है और वे इस छुआछूत को देश से नाश करके ही दम लेंगे।

धर्म परिवर्तन मेरी राय मे इस समस्या का कोई ठीक हल नही है और मैं ऐसा विचार रखने वालों का विरोधी हूं। मै यहां पर श्री जगजीवनराम जो कि हमारे नेता है, उन्ही के कुछ शब्दों को यहा पर रखना चाहता हूं:

"परिगणित जातियो के अन्दर एक दल ऐसा भी है, जो मानता है कि उनकी वर्तमान शोचनीय हालत का मूल कारण उनका हिन्दू धर्म मे होना ही है। उनका खयाल है कि ज्योही वे हिन्दूधर्म एवं हिन्दू समाज के घेरे मे निकल जायेंगे, त्योंही वे अछूत नही रहेंगे एवं उनकी सामाजिक और आर्थिक अयोग्यतायें दूर हो जायेगी। इस विचार का मैं ने कभी समर्थन नही किया। परिगणित जातियों द्वारा सामूहिक धर्म-परिवर्तन के विचार का सदा विरोध किया है।

लौकिक लाभ के लिये अथवा कठिनाइयो से छुटकारा पाने के लिये धर्म परिवर्तन को कमजोरी और कायरता का चिन्ह माना जाता है। मैं आज भी ऐसा मानता हूं कि हिन्दू धर्म के सच्चे स्वरूप के ऊपर जितने कलुषित आवरण चढ़ा दिये गये हैं उनको हटा कर हिन्दू धर्म का सुधार करके उसको अपने गौरवपूर्ण स्थान पर स्थापित किया जा सकता है।"

इस प्रकार इस धर्म-परिवर्तन की बात मे सच्चाई नजर नही आती है, लेकिन फिर भी इस तरह की बातों से कटुता पैदा की जाती है। आज इसको छोड़ने की जरूरत है। जिस तरह वेद हाथ में ले कर ब्राह्मण ऊंचा हो सकता है, उसी तरह से चमार जूता गांठता हुआ और भंगी पखाने का काम करता

[श्री वाल्मीकी]

हुआ और झाड़ू लगाता हुआ पवित्र है। जो आदमी कहता है कि इन कामों को करने हुये उन की अक्ल कायम नहीं रहती, वह गलत कहता है। मैं इस बात का दावा करता हूं। बुलन्दशहर नगर में एक सभा में ६०० से अधिक आदमी बैठे हुये थे। उस में वक्ता द्वारा हिन्दी का एक दोहा बोला गया था। वहां पर केवल एक भंगी का लड़का था और केवल एक चमार का लड़का था जिन्होंने खड़े हो कर उस को दोहरा दिया था। कोई इस तरह का अक्ल का अध्ययन किसी पर लाद नहीं सकता।

मैं मानता हूं कि इस रिपोर्ट के अन्दर बहुत से सुझाव दिये जाते हैं, लेकिन ऐसे सुझावों की ओर अधिक ध्यान है कि को ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाना। लेकिन मझे खुशी है कि जो आयुक्त हैं वह अपनी ओर से दिलचस्पी जरूर लेते हैं और अपने प्रयत्न जरूर करते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी भी उन की रक्षा करें और हर तरह से उन को बचाने की चेष्टा करें। मैं यह कहने के लिये तत्पर हूं कि इस बात को देखने के लिये यकीनी तौर पर आप को एक डिपुटी ही अलग तथा स्वतंत्र महकमा मुकर्रर करना चाहिये।

अब मेरा ध्यान भंगियों की ओर जाता है। मुझे खुशी है कि भंगियों की ओर विशेष तौर से ध्यान दिया गया है। रिपोर्ट में इस बात का भी जिक्र है। उन्होंने कहा है

"टट्टी सफाई तथा झाड़ू लगाने का गन्दा व्यवसाय निःसन्देह अस्पृश्यता प्रथा के मुख्य कारणों में से एक है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप सारे देश में भंगियों की स्थिति अत्यन्त दयनीय है। इस अभागे वर्ग की जीवन स्थिति को सुधारने के लिहाज से बम्बई सरकार ने १९४६ में एक 'भंगियों की जीवनस्थिति की जांच करने वाली समिति' नामक समिति भंगियों के जीवन तथा कार्य स्थिति की जांच उसका अध्ययन तथा उसमें सुधार करने के ढंग बतलाने के लिये नियुक्त की। उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में, जो १९५२ में प्रस्तुत की गई, भंगियों की दशा सुधारने के लिये बहुत मूल्यवान सुझाव दिये। इस समिति के कुछ आवश्यक सुझाव भारत सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को उनके यथासम्भव अपने राज्यों में लागू करने के सुझाव के साथ भेज दिये हैं। भारत सरकार के इस सुझाव पर राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किये जाने वाले सुधार कार्यों का परिणाम अभी देखना है। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि यदि इन सुझावों को भली भांति कार्यान्वित किया गया तो उस में बहुत उत्साहवर्धक परिणाम अवश्यम्भावी है।"

उन्होंने कुछ सुझाव भी दिये हैं कि उन का काम करने का टाइम ठीक हो, उन को ठीक ठीक काम का वेतन मिले। इस तरफ मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान यकीनी तौर से खींचना चाहता हूं कि भंगी परीक्षा है, आप के छुआछूत दूर करने की, अगर आप उस को दूर करना चाहते हैं। सवाल उन के पेशा छोड़ने का नहीं है सवाल यह नहीं है कि आज झाड़ू कन्हैयालाल वाल्मीकी के हाथ में रहे या दातार साहब के हाथ में रहे, सवाल इस बात का है कि झाड़ू के काम में नफरत न हो। आप को इस काम में नवीनता लाने के लिये और हालत सुधारने के लिये उचित कदम उठाने चाहियें और आधुनिक तथा नवीन इम्प्लिमेंट्स देने चाहियें। मुझे याद है, आज भी दिल्ली के अन्दर जब भंगी पाखाने में भरा हुआ टोकरा ले कर खड़ी रहती है। कोई मेरी बहन, कोई मेरा भाई आ जाय, कोई हो, मैं आज भी उस की टोकरी को सहारा देता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि उस के कार्य को सहना है। लेकिन समाज और देश इस को अच्छी तरह नोट कर ले, हम उस वक्त तक काम जारी रखते हैं, उस वक्त तक झाड़ू लगाते हैं जब तक इस काम को सरकार की दृष्टि से देखा जाता है, लेकिन

जब भी लोग हमें ठुकरायेंगे, तब हम किसी दिन भी आप के दरवाजे के सामने टोकरे और झाड़ फेंक सकते हैं, पाखाने से भरे नहीं, उसी तरह साफ सुथरे जैसे आप ने दिये हैं ।

मुझे भरोसा है, हमारे आयुक्त ने इस की ओर काफी ध्यान दिया है और कहा है :

"मालिक मकानों को स्वयं उन बाल्टियों को गाड़ी वाले को देना चाहिये और उनके बदले में साफ बाल्टियां ले लेनी चाहियें । यह तरीका यदि अपनाया जाय तो केवल टट्टी सफाई के कार्य में अधिक स्वच्छता ही नहीं आयेगी वरन् इस कार्य के प्रति गन्दगी की भावना भी दूर होगी, क्योंकि मकान मालिकों को स्वयं गन्दी बाल्टियों को गाड़ी तक ले जाना होगा और इस प्रकार वे कुछ ही समय में इस कार्य के प्रति अपने गलत विचारों को सुधार लेंगे ।"

मैं इस बात की कद्र करता हूं । इस सुझाव पर ध्यान दिया जाय तो ठीक है ।

एक बात यह जरूर है कि नई दिल्ली के अन्दर एक घटना घटित हुई थी । उस में एक भंगी शहीद हुआ, भूप सिंह । मुझे भरोसा है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री और हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने उस पर और भंगियों की मांगों पर अच्छी तरह ध्यान दिया । लेकिन उस पर जो जुडीशियल रिपोर्ट हुई उस में हमें कोई सिम्पैथी नहीं है : लेकिन फिर भी हमारे रास्ते में कुछ दिक्कतें हैं । हमारी इन बातों के लिये अच्छा प्रबन्ध नहीं हो पाया है । और कुछ मांगों का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होना बाकी है । नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के एम० ओ० एच० जो हैं, वह एक मिलिटरी मैन हैं, उन का व्यवहार अच्छा नहीं है, लेकिन और अधिकारियों का, चीफ कमिश्नर का और डिप्टी कमिश्नर का व्यवहार अच्छा है । मैं इस और भी आप का ध्यान दिलाता हूं । आप इस ओर ध्यान देंगे तो मुझे भरोसा है कि जल्दी से जल्दी यह खराबियां दूर होंगी, यह छुआछूत दूर होगी और भारत देश के अन्दर एक ऐसा वातावरण पैदा होगा जो स्वच्छ वातावरण होगा ।

मुझे भरोसा है कि आप के शुभ प्रयत्नों से वह दिन पूर नहीं जब जल्दी ही कोई न कोई हरिजन या भंगी राष्ट्रपति के पद पर विराजमान होगा और देश के प्रयत्नों से यह सम्भव हो सकता है । वह प्रयत्न हो रहे हैं उन में समय लगेगा । लेकिन छोटी छोटी नौकरियों के अन्दर भी प्रोमोशन नहीं मिलता । जब तक यह खराबियां दूर नहीं होंगी, जब तक हमारे साथ व्यवहार अच्छा नहीं होता है तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकता है । मुझे भरोसा है कि यह लानत जल्दी दूर होगी और सब लोग सद्भावना के साथ, मनुष्य मनुष्य के बीच प्रेम के साथ रह कर सारे काम चला सकेंगे । मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं :

"मा भ्राता भ्रातरं दिवक्षन् मा स्वसा
स्वसारमुत्सवा ।
सम्यं च सन्नता भूत्वा वाचं वदत्
भद्रया ।।"—वेद

मैं कहूंगा कि इस बारे में हमारे दिल में कोई कटुता नहीं है । मैं बड़े प्रेम और सद्भावना के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे साथ इस तरह से व्यवहार करें जसे भाई बहन, भाई भाई और बहन बहन करते हैं । आप इसी तरह से इस लानत को दूर करते हैं ।

मैं आपको नई दिल्ली की बात बतलाता हूं । मैं साफ कह देना चाहता हूं कि कमी विचारों की है । मेरा एक छोटा लड़का है और एक छोटी लड़की भी है । यहीं नार्थ ऐवेन्यू की बात है, किसी दूसरी जगह की नहीं । एक बच्चा साढ़े तीन साल का है और दूसरा साढ़े सात साल का । वह कहते हैं कि जब हम घर से निकलते हैं तो हमारे साथी बालक हम को भंगी भंगी कहते हैं । इस नार्थ ऐवेन्यू में भी ऐसा हो सकता है । जब तक आप इस तरह की बातों को दूर नहीं करते

[श्री वाल्मीकी]

तब तक कसे काम चल सकता है ? इस को दूर करने की जरूरत है ।

वह दिन दूर नही जब देश को इस अस्पृश्यता के अभिशाप से छुटकारा मिलगा और सभी भारतवासी सद्भावना तथा प्रेम से भाई-भाई की तरह रहने लगेंगे ।

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There are as many as 109 Members here, if not more, and all of them want to speak. First of all I am trying to distribute according to States and call at least one Member from each State.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Andhra has not got a chance so far.

Shri P. L. Barupal (Bikaner-Reserved-Sch. Castes): What about Rajasthan?

Mr. Speaker: I have noted down the names of these hon Members. From Rajasthan nobody has spoken so far. I intend calling Shri P. L. Barupal. I also intend calling Shri Kodiyan from Kerala, Shri B. N. Kureel from Uttar Pradesh, Shri Basumatari from Assam, Shri Ajit Singh from Punjab, Shri Barman from Bengal.

Shri Jaipal Singh: What about Orissa?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Mullick has already spoken from Orissa.

An hon. Member: What about Bombay?

Mr. Speaker: I am going to call Shri B. K. Gaikwad from Bombay.

Shri Manay (Bombay City Central-Reserved-Sch. Castes): What about Bombay State, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: I am calling Shri Gaikwad from Bombay State. Where from does he come?

श्री उइके (मंडला—रक्षित—अनुसूचित आदिम जातिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सूबेवार तो इस को होना चाहिये, लेकिन साथ साथ हरिजनों के अतिरिक्त अलग अलग जातियो के बारे में भी इस रिपोर्ट म लिखा गया है । इस रिपोर्ट मे ज्यादा समस्या आदिम जातियों की है और आदिम जातियों को भी समय मिलना चाहिये । हर एक स्टेट से एक एक या दो दो आदमियों को इस पर बोलन का अवसर मिलना चाहिये ।

Mr. Speaker: I shall call some Members belonging to Tribes also.

Shri Barrow (Nominated-Anglo-Indians): The report deals with the Anglo Indian Community; I hope you will call one of us.

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

श्री गणपति राम (जौनपुर—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातिया) : अध्यक्ष, महोदय काशी विश्वनाथ मन्दिर में हरिजन प्रवेश का जो मामला है, वह अब तक खटाई मे है । कम से कम इस मामले पर बोलने के लिये मेरे जैसे आदमी को भी मौका मिलना चाहिये । मुझे पहले भी मौका नही मिला ।

Mr Speaker: I shall try.

Shri Sanganna (Koraput-Reserved-Sch. Tribes): No Member representing the Tribes has been called from Orissa.

Mr Speaker: I will call Hon. Members will realise that even after this the figure I have got is 20 or so. First of all I intend exhausting the various States, giving at least one representation from each State whatever party he might come from. Of course, besides Harijans there are Tribes also and I must also call one Member from the Anglo-Indian Community. There are still others also Then, the caste Hindus against whom so much has been said some of them would like to say how they will transform and how they will serve the purpose. Therefore, all opportunities must be given to them.

I may also say that such of the hon. Members as may not be able to get their turn here inspite of our sitting for full two days, they may make short notes of what they want to say,

suggestions, and I shall get them also included in the proceedings.

I would also like to give one suggestion. It is left to hon. Members to speak as they like. But the object of my calling one Member at least from each State is that he may state the grievances of the people in that State. What hon. Members who have spoken so far have stated will apply to all States. I think Shri Balmiki comes from Uttar Pradesh. What he had said might apply to South India or Punjab or Assam. Therefore, let the hon. Members confine their general remarks to three or four minutes or even five minutes or half of the time, and let them devote the rest of the time to their own grievances to their own particular State, otherwise, it is I multiplied by 1, whatever be the number of times you multiply. That is what I am finding here.

An Hon. Member: Bombay is a bilingual State. So, both the languages, Marathi and Gujarati, may be given chances.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Sonavane (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): If only one Member from the Bombay State, from the Opposition, is given the chance, what about us sitting on two side of the treasury Benches We have to state our viewpoint also. We must be also given a chance.

Mr. Speaker: I shall do it.

Shri Yadav (Barabanki): I may submit that all political parties may be given a chance to speak on this subject.

Mr. Speaker: I have noted the hon. Member's name.

Shri Naval Prabhakar (Outer Delhi —Reserved—Sch. Castes): What about Delhi?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Naval Prabhaker's name has already been noted.

Swamy Ramanand Shastri (Barabanki—Reserved—Sch. Castes): What about Uttar Pradesh?

Mr. Speaker: I have noted.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Mr. Speaker, I am very grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak at a time when the whole country has been agitated about the Ramathapuram district disturbances. I do not wish to go into the details of that, because I know the Thevars of Ramanathapuram district were once criminal tribes. It is only after Independence that they have been allowed to move as free citizens. Today, unfortunately, there was this rift between the Scheduled Castes and the other most backward sections of the population, the thevars.

I should like to warn those people who think that they can make the Scheduled Castes and other backward classes their tools at the time of the election or any other proper occasion. The Thevars, the moment they had been freed, wanted the others to follow them. Well, that is human psychology. Any weak man, the moment he gains a little bit of strength, would like to have another follower or another man to respect him Similarly, it happened in Ramanathapuram. The moment the Thevars became free, they wanted the Harijans to follow and respect them, and those people have taught these poor Harijans to act and do things against the caste Hindus. That was all right for some time, but not always. When the Ramanathapuram riots are analysed and examined, it only proves that the Thevars, once they have taught the Harijans to do these nefarious things, are retalited against, and the Harijans have revolted against them and they have paid them in the same coin.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

13-25 hrs.

Similarly, I warn other members of the place, whether they be caste Hindus, Brahmins or any section of the Hindu community, not to dabble in this type of thing. The moment they try to teach and get some kind of support like the one we witnessed, from the Harijans, they will also pay

[Shri M. R. Krishna]

them in the same coin after sometime. These are the only observations I have to make about Ramanathapuram district riots, because I had been there and I discussed with the people of both the communities and I know what has actually taken place there.

Now, coming to the report made by the Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, after hearing Shri Balmiki I have been a lit le bit sobered, because Shri Balmiki has given some of the troubles with which the Harijans are still faced against, in this country. I thought the first report, the second report and the third report must have eliminated some of these difficulties, but now I find that these reports, while they are going on being printed and published and discussed in the House, are yet to solve the problems While they are being printed and published and d scussed the crimes against the Scheduled Castes are increasing

Before probing into further detail I would like to pay high compliments to the Union Home Ministry for taking some measures to improve the Scheduled Castes' condition For one thing, I must be grateful to the Home Ministry The Home Ministry did not hide the real facts

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I should like to make an announcement, or a request. The hon. Members need not take the trouble of coming here and meeting me. For, the hon Speaker has already announced about 30 names and perhaps that would be the maximum number that could be accommodated at least today All the time available for today will be consumed by that list. Therefore, I would be helpless. It is no use coming over here and asking me to put in some other names

Shri M. R. Krishna: The Home Ministry was frank enough to come before this House and say that the State Governments are not co-operating with the Home Ministry in implementing the various measures that have been taken to improve the conditions of these unfortunate people. Now, as we see, the functions of the Home Ministry are only to distribute money to the State Governmen's and wait for the results of the State Governments The State Governments, as has been pointed out by many Members here, are very slack and they do not try to implement the measures.

In the first place, the State Governments do not even try to find out the 50 per cent matching grant on which basis the Central Government grants to the State Governments The hon. Deputy Minister of Home Affairs was pleased to tell us yesterday how many crores of rupees they are going to spend for the amelioration of the Scheduled Castes in the second Five Year Plan But that will not satisfy the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes Members because all these grants to the State Governments are based on the matching grants that the State Governments will have to find In the first Five Year Plan if scrutiny is made, there are many State Governments which have not yet taken advantage of and spent Rs. 5 out of the crores of rupees which the Central Government has set apart for various purposes of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

For instance, free legal assistance is one of the very important measures, and most of the Members in this House as well as in the previous Parliament, have been agitating that the Scheduled Castes must be given free legal assistance. The Home Minister was kind enough to concede to it and he said "We have set apart nearly Rs. 50 lakhs or a crore of rupees for giving legal assistance to the Scheduled Castes".

The other day, when I asked a question, the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs was pleased to state that except one or two States, the other States have not taken advantage of the amount given for legal assistance Similarly, there are various other measures which the Home Ministry at the Centre decides, and it sets apart huge amounts of money. But the measures have to be implemented through the State Governments. The State Governments are definitely slack and they are not really honest in doing work

Therefore, I would request the Central Government to see that at least some of the schemes which they have brought out under the Centrally-sponsord schemes are implemented through their own agents. I can quote an instance Yesterday, the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs said that under the Second Plan they are going to provide a huge amount of money for procuring house sites for the Scheduled Caste. In my own district, Karimnagar,—and I believe in every taluka and in every village in the whole country too—I find that the Scheduled Castes do not have any sites for putting up their own huts The Government, right from the day we started implementing the First Plan, have been reminded of this, and ever since that day we have been paying more attention to provide at least these house sites for the Schedule Castes I would like to know from the Home Minister how many sites have been purchased and houses constructed and in how many other States the Scheduled Castes have been provided with house sites.

The Home Minister, Pandit G. B Pant, was kind enough to tell us in the Advisory Committee that he would not even wait for the State Governments to find a matching grant for the house sites. But when I went to my own State, the replies I got from there were very discouraging. No doubt they have sent in a plan and a scheme, but the Central Government often insist on this 50 per cent grant. I would request the Central Government now at least to see that, even though they are prepared to spend only half the amount out of the amount set apart under the Second Plan for the improvement of the Harijans, they must spend the amount and should not wait for the State Governments to find an equal amount. If they are going to spend only Rs. 50 lakhs, let that money go straightway from the Centre without waiting for State money because we have waited for five years. Every year we thought that at least the next year the State Government will make certain allowance and spend some money out of their own general fund. But for five years, we have been told the State Governments have not been enthusiastic about the programmes that they have to implement in respect of Harijan or tribal welfare This is my sincere request and I hope the Central Government will definitely find some money to implement all their schemes without depending on the State Governments.

I have got so many points to discuss, but I am afraid you are going to ring the bell. My friend, Mr. Balmiki, was saying about providing some implements for the scavenging communities to remove the nightsoil or something like that. These are very petty things. I do not think it gives any self-respect or pride for us to come before this supreme Parliament of India and say, we are prepared to do this scavenging work; please provide us with better buckets and better types of tools. This is not what I would demand. If the cavengmg work is considered to be a filthy job, I would ask the Home Ministry to make it really the most remunerative job of Rs. 200 to Rs 300. You are definitely thinking it to be a filthy job, but those are not the things by which you will make this job a job which can be taken up by other people. Mr. Balmiki was very happy to say, "One day I would find Mr. Datar having the broom and cleaning the latrine". That is not going to solve the problem. Make it really a job which any community will take up. There

[Shri M. R. Krishna].

are poor people amongst the Brahmins who would like to do any type of job. There are poor people among the non-Brahmin community also.

If in England and other places, the men who stitch boots are the people who are the richest, why not you do that kind of thing here also? These are the practical things which we would like to have. The main industry for Harijans and the tribal people today is either tanning or shoemaking. Now you have got an order from Russia for the supply of shoes. Sometime back I asked a question here as to how many Harijans or tribal associations have been benefited, the Commerce and Industry Minister said, there are not only Harijans and tribal people, but there are other people who do this work I know that a very minor section of Muslims also do this shoe-making Don't you think this is really a thing by which you can improve or help thousands and millions of people who are solely depending upon shoe-making? Do you think you can find any other better craftsmen for shoemaking than amongst the Harijans community? When this kind of thing comes, you forget about the Harijans; you only think of a minor section who have taken it up for pleasure. If the tanning industry is taken into consideration, we are the people who are doing this work. It is mainly my community. What is the type of encouragement you are giving to them? The cottage and village industries boards are there, but they have got all kind of funny rules pertaining to the grants given by them. We cannot satisfy all those conditions. They want us to deposit some money in the bank. Which Harijan is in a position to deposit money in the bank and then ask for a loan from the Village and Cottage Industries Board? If you really mean that the Harijans should be economically helped, you will have to take other measures, not the measures which you are taking now.

About education, scholarship is being given to the Harijans. The Harijans do not go beyond the matriculation standard nor do they graduate. They fail in between. I cannot blame the Harijan students. Amongst the non-Harijan classes, who have got all the advantages of library, in the House, father, mother and brothers and sisters are all educated, who live in a society where educated people are living, even amongst them you will find that the percentage of failure is greater. If a Harijan boy fails once, he does not get the scholarship. The result is, he gives up his study and joins the army of the unemployed This is the way in which we are encouraging the Harijans This is not really a good step So provide them useful Technical education.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri M. R. Krishna: About lands the various Governments are very considerate to distribute lands to the Harijans, but what type of lands do they get? They get rocky barren lands which would take years for them to make fertile or cultivable. What is the amount of money they get? They will have to get money just as any other big cultivator. He will have to have a certain number of acres of land; he must have a pair of bullocks; he must have all the implements and then alone he will be given other financial assistance or a piece of land This is not the way in which you can think of improving the conditions of the Harijans There are other practical methods.

A friend of mine said, why not ask them to do the import and export business? Why don't you encourage them to do it? You may say, they do not have experience. How are these people to gain experience? A man who has come yesterday from some place gets all the experience; How did he pick it up? Actually, after listening to many of my friends, I have changed my topic. I want to

tell not only the Minister here, but the people outside also, that the Harijans today have reached a stage when they cannot tolerate any more of this nonsense They have been tolerating it so long If in this country, there is any section of the people who have tolerated all kinds of humiliations, hardships and ill-treatment, that is the Harijan community Today Ramaswamy Naicker wants to cut the threads of Brahmins He has no business to do it We are the people, if at all, who can take this kind of attitude It should be the Harijan population and not anybody else The Harijans and the adivasis are the only people who would have taken a revenge against any community in this country, not only against the Brahmins, but also the non-Brahmins But we know the time has not yet come and we will not do this kind of thing for small things We have been suffering under the British Our sufferings now are really being removed We will become all right in the course of a few years I want one word to be said

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Seven minutes before, he was getting apprehensive of my ringing the bell, but even now he is not prepared to sit down

Shri M. R. Krishna: Only one more sentence I am perturbed about the young Harijan members—not Members of Parliament, but the Harijan young men outside the House in the country—with whom I am very closely connected I request my people through this House not to fall a prey to all those kinds of talks which some of the irresponsible people outside speak, about cutting the throats of other people, but to refrain from all these activities and behave as good people, so that in the near future, they will be able to get all their rights, either from this Ministry or from the State Ministries and I hope they will do better job in the future.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: I may point out to hon. Members that when the first ring is given, it gives two minutes warning and then the final ring is given They ought to heed it; otherwise, perhaps the Chair may have to take other steps to close the speech

श्री नवल प्रभाकर अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित आदिम जाति आयुक्त के प्रतिवेदन पर आज हम विचार कर रहे हैं। पिछले पाच वर्ष में, पहली पचवर्षीय योजना के समय मे, अनुसूचित जातियो, आदिम जातियो, विमुक्त जातियो तथा पिछड़े वर्ग पर लगभग ३६ करोड रुपया खर्च किया गया। उसमे से २० करोड तो राज्य सरकारो द्वारा खर्च किया गया और १६ करोड रुपया केन्द्र द्वारा खर्च किया गया। मैं ने रिपोर्ट का तीन बार पढा है और मैं देखता हू कि पहली पचवर्षीय योजना के काल में इस अभागी दिल्ली के पल्ले एक पैसा भी नही पडा है। दिल्ली मे पहली पचवर्षीय योजना में कुछ नही किया गया। जब मैं पिछली बार आयुक्त की रिपोर्ट पर बोल रहा था, तो पहले मैं और बातो के सिलसिले में बोलता रहा और जब दिल्ली पर आया तो घटी बज गयी। तो आज मैं वहा से शुरू करता हू। मैं तो यह चाहता हू कि मत्री महोदय कृपा करके यह बताये कि पहली पचवर्षीय योजना मे दिल्ली को कैसे भुला दिया गया। अब दूसरी पचवर्षीय योजना आरम्भ है। दूसरी पच वर्षीय योजना में सरकार का यह लक्ष्य है कि अनुसूचित जातियो, अनुसूचित आदिम जातियो, विमुक्त जातियो और पिछड़े वर्ग के लिये ६१ करोड पया खर्च किया जाय। इसमे से अनुसूचित आदिम जातियो के लिये ४७ करोड पया खर्च करने का अनुमान है। कुछ रुपया अनुसूचित जातियो के लिये खर्च किया जायेगा। तो दिल्ली के पल्ले अब तक लगभग तीन लाख रुपया आया है। दिल्ली मे हरिजनो की आबादी लगभग २,६८,००० है। अगर मैं पिछले दस सालो का लेखा जोखा देखूं तो

श्री यशपाल सिंह (बाह्य दिल्ली—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ....

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

मालूम होता है कि इन दस वर्षों में प्रति हरिजन दिल्ली में क रुपया खर्च किया गया है । ये आंकड़े देखने होंगे और यह देखना होगा कि दिल्ली को इतना क्यों भुला दिया गया ।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ दिल्ली प्रशासन के सम्बन्ध में भी कहना चाहता हूं । यहां पर जो अनुसूचित जातियों की अनुसूची है उसमें उनको यह पता नहीं है कि कौनसी जाति अनुसूचित है और कौनसी अनुसूचित नहीं है । मुझे कई अधिकारियों ने बताया कि जो जातियां पिछड़े वर्ग में घोषित की गयी हैं उनके साथ भी अनुसूचित जातियों की तरह ही व्यवहार किया जाता है । मेरा मंत्री जी से यह नम्र निवेदन है कि यह जो हरिजनों का भाग है उसका पिछड़े वर्ग वालों के लिये इस तरह से जाना न्यायसंगत नहीं है । आप पिछड़े वर्ग पर मर्जी में आये जितना रुपया खर्च कीजिये, मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है । परन्तु जो नौकरियां अनुसूचित जाति को मिलनी चाहिये वे पिछड़े वर्ग को मिलती हैं यह तो सही बात नहीं है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली प्रशासन को केन्द्र द्वारा कोई आदेश दिया जाये, या अनुरोध किया जाये या उनको आज्ञा दी जाये, जैसा सरकार मुनासिब समझे करे । लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि यह काम ठीक तरह से हो ।

दिल्ली में हरिजनों के लिए मकान बनाने की एक योजना है । मैं ने देखा है कि जिनके पास मकान हैं उन्हीं को दिल्ली का हरिजन कल्याण बोर्ड पैसा देता है । ऐसे बहुत से हरिजन हैं जिनके पास अपने मकान नहीं हैं । आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि उनको मकान दिये जायें । कहा यह जाता है कि जिसके पास ६० वर्ग गज़ भूमि होगी, जिसके पास लगाने को ५०० रुपया होगा और जो अपने हाथ पैर से मेहमत कर सकेगा उसको सरकार प्रति मकान पीछे ७५० रुपया देगी । दिल्ली में प्रायः हरिजनों के पास भूमि नहीं है । अब प्रश्न यह उठता है कि भूमि प्राप्त कैसे की जाये । मेरा इस सम्बन्ध में एक सुझाव है । दिल्ली में बहुत सारे मुसलमान भाइयों की भूमि निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्ति के रूप में मौजूद है । पुनर्वास मंत्रालय उस भूमि को बेचना चाहता है । तो मेरा सरकार से यह नम्र निवेदन है कि वह उस भूमि को खरीद ले । मैं चीफ सैटिलमेंट कमिश्नर साहब से इस सम्बन्ध में मिला और मैं ने कहा कि आपके पास बहुत सारी भूमि पड़ी हुई है अगर इस भूमि को आप हरिजनों को दे दें तो बड़ा लाभ होगा । उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे यहां सौदे का व्यवहार है । हमें तो कम्पेन्सेशन पूल के लिए रुपया चाहिए । हम किसी को व्यक्तिगत रूप से जमीन नहीं दे सकते । हम या तो सरकार को जमीन देते हैं या किसी कम्पेन्सेशन वाले को देते हैं । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं सरकार इस भूमि को खरीद ले और मकान बना कर हरिजनों को दे । आप कहते हैं कि पांच सौ रुपया वह स्वयं लगायें। लेकिन अगर उसके पास इतना रुपया नहीं है तो आप उस मकान को बना दीजिये, जितना रुपया आप अनुदान में देना चाहते हैं उतना अनुदान में दीजिये और बाकी रुपया उसको ऋण के रूप में दीजिये जो कि आप उससे आसान किश्तों में ले सकते हैं । यदि आप ऐसा करेंगे तो दिल्ली में जिन हरिजन भाइयों के पास मकान नहीं हैं उनको वास्तविक रूप में मकान मिल सकेंगे ।

पिछले वर्ष २०० मकानों की एक योजना थी और कहा गया था कि सरकार प्रति मकान के लिए ५०० रुपया देगी । कुछ ऐसे लोगों को रुपया मिल गया जिनके पास पहले से दो-दो तीन-तीन मकान थे । लोगों को प्रोत्साहित किया गया और कुछ को पहली किश्त दे दी गयी कि वे मकान बनायें । उसके बाद चार सौ रुपया उनको आज तक नहीं मिला और कुछ दीवारें खड़ी हुई हैं । जिनके मकान टूटे हुए थे वे उसी अवस्था में पड़े हुए हैं । यह भी एक सोचने की बात है ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली के हरिजनों को छोटे घरेलू धन्धों के लिए रुपया देने की एक योजना बनी । उसके लिए कुछ रुपया केन्द्र द्वारा मंजूर किया गया । जब रुपया मंजूर हो गया तो कहा गया कि लोग अर्जियां दें हम छोटे घरेलू धन्धों के लिए पया देंगे । सुना है कि ४० हजार रुपया मंजूर किया गया था । उसके लिए साढ़े १३ हजार अर्जियां आयीं । यानी प्रति व्यक्ति सात आठ रुपया दिया जा सकता था । सरकार को बार बार प्रार्थना की गयी कि यदि आप इन छोटे छोटे धंधे करने वालों को, जूते बनाने वालों को, खड्डी का काम करने वालों को या इस तरह के दूसरे काम करने वालों को सहायता देना चाहते हैं तो कुछ और रुपया दीजिये किन्तु आजतक उसकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई । क्योंकि दिल्ली सीधा केन्द्र के मातहत है इसलिए मैं खास तौर से जोर देकर कहना चाहता हूं कि यहां पर दिये तले अंधेरा नहीं रहना चाहिए । दिल्ली के लोग बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं । हरिजनों के पास भूमि नहीं है । उनके पास कोई धन्धा नहीं है, ये लोग बड़ी बेकारी की अवस्था में हैं । मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार और लोगों को भी रुपया देती है, सरकार किसान को भी रुपया देती है । जिस किसान के पास चार बीघा जमीन होती है उसको १५०० रु० कुंवा बनाने के लिये दिया जाता है, दो हजार रुपया उसको बैलों के लिए दिया जाता है और डेढ़ सौ रु० रहट वगैरह लगाने के लिए दिया जाता है । तो मैं नहीं समझता कि ऐसा क्या कारण है कि इन गरीब हरिजनों के लिए उतनी भी दया नहीं की जाती जितनी कि आम तौर पर एक किसान पर की जाती है । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप उन को अनुदान दीजिए या सहायता दीजिए । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप उन को कर्जा और दूसरी सुविधायें दे कर इस काबिल बनाइये कि वे अपने पांव पर खड़े हो सकें । हम आप से भीख नहीं मांगते हैं, लेकिन हम यह जरूर चाहते हैं कि हमारी आर्थिक अवस्था ऊंची हो और जो हरिजन भूमि काश्त कर सकते हैं, उन के पास भूमि हो । उस भूमि के लिए आप जो भी पैसा नियत करेंगे, वह आप थोड़ा थोड़ा कर के वसूल कर सकते हैं । आप उन को हल और बैल भी दीजिये । औरों को तो आप उपजाऊ भूमि देते हैं, हरिजनों को बंजर भूमि ही दीजिए और फिर देखिए कि दो तीन वर्षों में ही वे उस को उपजाऊ बना लेते हैं या नहीं । दिल्ली प्रशासन में मैं ने देखा है कि हरिजनों को बंजर भूमि दी गई, जिस भूमि को शुरू में कोई भी काश्त करने के लिए तैयार नहीं था, और वे बेचारे वहां दो तीन साल तक काश्त करते रहे । जब उन्होंने उस को इस लायक बना दिया कि वह उपजाऊ हो जाय और उपज देने लगे, तो सरकार ने उन से उस भूमि को ले लिया । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

रिपोर्ट में पब्लिक स्कूलों का जिक्र किया गया है । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि १९५३ में सरकार ने एक योजना बनाई, जिस के अन्तर्गत यह व्यवस्था की गई कि १७½ प्रतिशत हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को दिया जाय । पहले वर्ष तो इस बारे में पूरी ईमानदारी के साथ बर्ताव किया गया और आठ बच्चों को लिया गया । किन्तु अगले साल फिर वे परीक्षायें हुई, तो स्तर गिर गया और १७½ प्रतिशत की पूर्ति नहीं हो सकी । उस के बाद में जो आगे का वर्ष आया, तो संख्या में और भी कमी हो गई । पिछले वर्ष केवल एक छात्र लिया गया । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा क्यों है । जब हमारे लिए रिजर्वेशन है, तो फिर निर्धारित संख्या को क्यों नहीं लिया जाता है । यह कहा जाता है कि पब्लिक स्कूलों में बड़े अच्छे ढंग से पढ़ाया जाता है और वहां जो बच्चे पढ़ते हैं, वे नेतृत्व करने के लिये होते हैं, प्रशासन करने के योग्य होते हैं और बड़ी बड़ी नौकरियों में जाते हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि अगर आप ने वास्तव में इन

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

लोगों को प्रशासन करने के योग्य बनाना है, तो आप को चाहिये कि आप अधिक से अधिक बच्चों को पब्लिक स्कूलों में भेजें। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं ने एक प्रस्ताव भी भेजा है और मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार उस को स्वीकार कर ले। उस में मैं ने यह मांग की है कि हरिजन और आदिवासी बच्चों के लिये एक अलग योजना बनाई जाये और प्रति वर्ष १०० बच्चों को शिक्षा ग्रहण करने के लिये भेजा जाये। उन की शिक्षा के लिये सरकार को खर्चा देना चाहिये। जब हम बहुत सी और बातों के लिये करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करते हैं, तो फिर कोई वजह नहीं है कि कुछ रुपया इस महत्वपूर्ण काम के लिये भी न खर्च किया जाये। यह कोई बहुत बड़ी रकम नहीं है—यह केवल दो लाख रुपये प्रति वर्ष का मामला है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से भीख मांगता हूं कि यदि वास्तव में आप हरिजनों का उद्धार चाहते हैं और चाहते हैं कि वे भी प्रशासन के योग्य हों और वे ऊंची ऊंची नौकरियों में स्थान पायें, तो आप यह दो लाख रुपया प्रति वर्ष खर्च कर के अनुसूचित जातियों और आदिम जातियों के बच्चों के लिये पब्लिक स्कूलों में शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध कर दीजिए। आप अनुसूचित जातियों के बच्चों के प्रार्थना-पत्र मंगवाइये और उन का आपस में काम्पीटीशन कराइये और उन में से जो योग्य साबित हों, उन को आप पब्लिक स्कूलों में भरती कीजिए और फिर देखिये कि हम भी दूसरे वर्गों की श्रेणी में आ सकते हैं या नहीं, हम भी आई० ए० एस० बन बन सकते हैं या नहीं।

आई० ए० एस० के आंकड़े देख कर मैं अचम्भे में रह गया। हमारे देश में १२३२ आई० ए० एस० और आई० सी० एस० हैं, किन्तु १९४७ से अब तक केवल आठ हरिजन आई० ए० एस० में आ सके हैं और सात हरिजन आई० पी० एस० में आ सके हैं और आई० सी० एस० में दो हरिजन हैं। फिर आपात्कालिक भरती हुई, तो कुछ लोगों को प्रोमोशन दिया गया। आठ हरिजनों को आई० ए० एस० में और पांच को आई० पी० एस० में लिया गया। यह संख्या नगण्य के बराबर है। इस संख्या को देख कर मैं फिर जोरदार अपील करना चाहता हूं कि अगर इस संख्या को बढ़ाना है, तो हमारे बच्चों को शिक्षा देनी होगी और अच्छी शिक्षा देनी होगी और अच्छी शिक्षा देने के लिये उनको अच्छे स्कूलों में भेजना होगा। इस के लिये जो मैं ने योजना बनाई है, उस को कार्यान्वित करना होगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करे और विचार कर के मेरी इस मांग को स्वीकार करे।

अब मैं कुछ गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब दो मिनट में समाप्त कर दें।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : तो इस पायंट को मैं छोड़ देता हूं और एक दूसरी खास बात कह देता हूं।

मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। आज-कल मैट्रिक पास करने के बाद लड़कों को छात्रवृत्ति दी जाती है और लड़कियों को भी लगभग उतनी ही छात्रवृत्ति दी जाती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि लड़कों को जो छात्रवृत्ति दी जाती है, लड़कियों को उससे दुगनी छात्रवृत्ति दी जानी चाहिये। इस का कारण यह है कि अभी हम लोग इतना आगे नहीं बढ़ पाए हैं और हमारे यहां लड़कियों को बहुत कम पढ़ाते हैं। अगर हम लड़कियों की वास्तव में उन्नति चाहते हैं—कल डिप्टी मिनिस्टर महोदय ने भी कहा था कि हमें लड़कियों को पढ़ाना चाहिये—तो यह जरूरी है कि हम लड़कियों को अधिक आर्थिक सहायता दें। लड़की जब कालिज में जाती है, तो वह बस से जाती है, जिस के लिये पच्चीस, तीस रुपये महीना देने पड़ते हैं, अगर उस को छात्रावास में भरती कराया

जाये तो भी खर्ची अधिक होता है। इस लिये मेरी नम्र प्रार्थना यह है कि लड़कियों को दुगनी छात्रवृत्ति दी जाय, ताकि उन में शिक्षा की वृद्धि हो।

अन्त में मैं रामनाथपुरम् पर आता हूं। वहां की जो घटना है, वह किसी भी भारतीय के लिए, जिस में मानवता है, जिस के हृदय में करुणा है, जिस के खून में दया है, यह दुख और लज्जा का कारण है। हर एक व्यक्ति यह सोचेगा कि वहां पर हरिजनों के साथ जो अत्याचार हुए हैं, वे ऐसे हैं, जो कि इतिहास में काले अक्षरों में लिखे जायेंगे। वह एक ऐसी घटना है, जिस को कभी भी भुलाए भुलाया नहीं जा सकेगा। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री से ले कर इस ओर बैठने वाले लगभग सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने उस की भर्त्सना की है। किन्तु मुझे दुख होता है कि विरोधी दलों की तरफ़ से उस की भर्त्सना नहीं की गई है। क्या यह बात तो नहीं है कि विरोधी दलों की तरफ से कोई व्यक्ति विशेष हों, जिन के द्वारा ऐसा किया गया हो? विरोधी दलों की तरफ़ से तो वहां के दंगों को प्रोत्साहन दिया गया है।

हरिजन-सेवक संघ की तरफ़ से "हरिजन-सेवा" नाम की एक द्विमासिक पत्रिका निकलती है। संघ के मन्त्री श्री वियोगी हरि उन दंगों के सम्बन्ध में पता लगाने के लिए अक्तूबर में वहां गए। उन्होंने इस पत्रिका में लिखा है —उन का प्रतिवेदन तो बहुत लम्बा-चौड़ा है, मैं उसके कुछ अंश ही पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूं —

> "रामनाथपुरम् जिले के अरु-पुक्कुट्टई मुदुकुलतुर, परमाकुडी और सिवगंगा इन चारों तालुकों के कोई १२२ ग्रामों में अग्नि-कांड, लूट मार और हत्यायें हुईं। मद्रास सरकार के मूल मंत्री द्वारा दिए वक्तव्य के अनुसार लगभग २७३० हरिजन-घरों और करीब १०० मारवा-घरों में आग लगाई गई।"

अगर आप मुझे आज्ञा दें, तो मैं इस के कुछ और अंश पढ़ कर समाप्त कर दूं।

इस में क्या लिखा है :—

> "राज्य सरकार से जो तीस तीस रुपये की सहायता जले हुए घरों को छाने के लिए दी गई है, वह हमारी राय में काफी नहीं है। कुछ परिवारों को कुछ भी सहायता न देने में हमें औचित्य मालूम नहीं दिया। हम ने देखा कि श्री रामकृष्ण मिशन की ओर से भी जहां-तहां कपड़ों और अनाज की तथा बांस आदि की सहायता दी जा रही है।"

मेरा सरकार से यह नम्र निवेदन है कि इस रिपोर्ट में जो सरकार की तरफ से इस सदन की मेज पर रखदी गई है, उस से भी यही ज्ञात होता है कि तीस रुपये दिए गए हैं और कमिश्नर महोदय ने पचास रुपये देने की सिफारिश की है। मैं समझता हूं कि न तो तीस रुपये और न पचास रुपये देना ही काफी है। सरकार को चाहिए कि जिनके घर जले हैं, जिन को नुकसान उठाना पड़ा है, उन को पूरा पूरा मुआवजा दिलाने की व्यवस्था की जाए, तभी सरकार एक कल्याणकारी सरकार कही जाएगी।

Shri Kodiyan (Quilon—Reserved—Sch. Castes): From the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it can be seen that many of the States are reported unsatisfactorily, and in some of the States there is nil progress in the implementation of the schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. On the whole, it can be seen that the tempo of progress

with regard to these welfare schemes has received a set-back as compared with the last two years of the First Five Year Plan. Now, it is a matter for serious concern when we are embarking on a more ambitious Second Plan that the tempo of the welfare schemes related to the Scheduled Castes and other backward classes has received a set-back.

The Central Ministers often say that the responsibility for implementing the various welfare schemes rests with the States, and that they could only give directions and give some grants also. But for how long will the Central Ministers continue this argument, if as a result of the lack of interest on the part of several States, the various programmes enunciated by both the Centre and the States are not going to be made successful?

I have to point out one serious injustice that has been done to certain communities in my State belonging to the Scheduled Castes Prior to the reorganisation of States in 1956, the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were modified. According to the modification order issued by the President in October, 1956, certain communities in my State were excluded from the list of Scheduled Castes According to this modification order, the Pualaya community of the Malabar area of my State has been excluded from the list of Scheduled Castes and has been wrongly classified as Scheduled Tribes

Everybody knows that the Pualaya community in the Kerala State is the biggest community among the Scheduled Castes They were formerly recognised by the Madras Government as one of the Scheduled Caste communities, and in the Travancore-Cochin area of the State they are rightly classified as Scheduled Castes. But in the northern part of the State, the same community is classified as Scheduled Tribes.

We represented the matter to the Central Government, and we understand from the Central Government that this classification of the Pualayas among Scheduled Tribes was done according to the specific recommendation of the Madras Government. The Madras Government had stated that the Pualayas of Malabar lived in hills and other inaccessible areas in forests and followed more or less primitive ways of life As a result of this wrong classification, during the last general elections, none of the Pualayas in Malabar area could contest for the seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes, because they were classified as Scheduled Tribes. This is the way in which the safeguards provided in the Constitution are being implemented

There is also another instance where a wrong classification has been made of another community. In the same area of the State, namely Malabar, there is a community known as the Vettuva community They had formerly been recognised by the Madras Government as one of the Scheduled Caste communities. But according to this modification order, their name has been left out and in their name a new community known as the Pulaya-Vettuva community has been added to the list This new community of Pulaya-Vettuvas is not existent anywhere in the State of Kerala

There is also another point so far as my State is concerned There are quite a large number of converted Christians who are known as backward Christians in my State. A satyagraha or a struggle is going on in Trivandrum before the Government secretariat These backward Christians want all the concessions and facilities that are given to the Scheduled Castes. The Government of Kerala have extended all possible concessions to these people. But they want all the concessions that are given to the Scheduled Castes. But the Central Government have taken the position that when the Scheduled Caste people get themselves converted to a new religion, either Christianity or Buddhism or any other religion, they cease to be Scheduled Castes, and,

therefore, they are entitled no more to the concessions given according to the provisions of the Constitution.

My party does not believe that religion should be one of the considerations in giving these concessions and special rights to the weaker sections of the community. This particular problem was discussed in the Constituent Assembly, and the criteria to be followed in extending the concessions and privileges to the weaker sections were laid down as social and economic backwardness, and not religion. These backward Christians who have converted themselves to Christianity are not in any way better than the Scheduled Castes. They suffer from the same disabilities as the Scheduled Castes suffer, from. Therefore, I would request the Minister to extend these concessions to the converted people also, whether they are Christians or Buddhists or persons belonging to any other religion. The Kerala Government have explained their position that if the Central Government permitted these concessions to be given to the converts, they are ready to extend these concessions to these people also.

The main problem with regard to the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is economic. Yesterday, the Deputy Minister said that the problem is a socio-economic problem, and unless the economic conditions of the Scheduled Caste people are improved, there can be no remarkable progress in other spheres, so far as these people are concerned.

You know, Sir, that most of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people are dependent on agriculture, and most of them are landless agricultural labourers. Unless they are given land free of cost and also financial help to cultivate those lands, their economic plight will not improve. Recently, the Kerala Government have taken a decision to distribute all governmental lands to landless peasants including Harijans; and 25 per cent of the distributable land has been exclusively reserved for the Harijans. If that lead is followed by other States also, I think it will go a long distance in solving the problem facing the Scheduled Castes, so far as their economic conditions are concerned.

Coming to the education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes, I do concede that some progress has been made. During the First Five Year Plan, out of Rs. 25 crores that were spent, Rs. 10 crores were set apart for education. The number of students from the Backward Classes has increased. But the total given in the Report will not help us to know the exact numbers of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students because that is inclusive of Backward Classes students also. Therefore, separate figures showing the increase in the number of students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be given.

Even with regard to education, even though some progress has been made, there are still other difficulties in the way. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students are not exempt from tuition fees in all the States. Even today, some States continue the old system. Therefore, I would request that all Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students should be exempt from payment of tuition fees. Then with regard to reservation in technical and other higher educational institutions, there must be a uniform system throughout the country.

Coming to the employment position, it is not at all encouraging. Figures given in the Report indicate that out of 1125 IAS/ICS officers on 1-1-56, the number of Scheduled Caste officers was only 17 and that of Scheduled Tribes only 1. In 1956, the number increased to 1178, but the number of Scheduled Caste officers remained the same and that of Scheduled Tribes officers was added by only 1. If you take the case of IPS officers, in 1955, out of 648 officers, there were only 7 Scheduled Caste officers and 3 Scheduled Tribe officers. In 1956, although the total number increased to 673, the number of officers

[Shri Kodiyan]

belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes remained the same. Similarly, when we look into the case of Class I, Class II, gazetted and non-gazetted categories of employment, we find that the representation given to these people is extremely inadequate. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to pay more attention to this aspect of the proolem and relax further the rules governing appointments.

As regards untouchability, it is reported that since the Untouchability Offences Act came into force, 380 cases were registered. As several Members have pointed out already, several offences under the Act are going unnoticed and police officers take no interest in registering cases. An intensive campaign against untouchability should be launched. Apart from the normal propaganda work of the department and non-official agencies, I would request the hon. Minister to make arrangements to observe an 'Anti-untouchability Month' throughout India. In this, all the Ministers, leaders and prominent public figures should take part. This work should be followed up by some bold practical steps also, such as that pointed out by the Commissioner in his Report regarding Saurashtra where certain caste Hindu families are inviting Scheduled Caste people to dinner during festival time. Such practice should be extended to other parts of the country also. In addition, caste Hindu leaders should boldly come forward in favour of inter-caste marriages with Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Government should also encourage such marriages.

श्री ब० ला० बाकलीवाल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम-जातियों के आयुक्त तथा गृह मंत्रालय के आभारी हैं, कि आज इस सदन में आयुक्त महोदय की रिपोर्ट पर बहस करने का अवसर प्रदान किया गया है। आयुक्त महोदय समय समय पर अपनी रिपोर्ट देते हैं और्यय समय पर हमारी समस्याओं को इस सदन के समक्ष उपस्थित करते हैं। लेकिन हम लोग बहुत अर्से से यह महसूस करते भी रहे हैं कि जिस प्रकार से सरकार हरिजनों की आर्थिक, सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक आवश्यकताओं की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए, उस तरह से वह नहीं दे रही है। मैं कोई लम्बा चौड़ा भाषण नहीं दूंगा। मैं कुछ सुझाव आप के द्वारा, सरकार के सम्मख रखना चाहता हूं।

मुझ से पहले बोलने वाले माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुत सी दलीलें दी और बहुत से सुझाव भी सरकार को दिए जिन से मैं भी कुछ हद तक सहमत हू। लेकिन आज जिस मूल समस्या पर हमें विचार करना है वह यह है कि आज हमे आजाद हुए दस वर्ष हो चुके हे और ग्यारवे वर्ष में हम प्रवेश कर रहे हैं। इन दस वर्षों में हरिजनो की मूल समस्याओं को हम कहा तक हल कर पाये हैं, इस पर हमे विचार करना होगा। मैं इस बात को मानता हूं कि संसद् के अन्दर तो कम से कम हमारे काफी सदस्य हे। इसी प्रकार से विधान सभाओं मे तथा म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज़ में भी हमारे काफ़ी सदस्य चुन कर गए हैं। लेकिन केवल मात्र संसद् में या विधान सभाओं में या म्यूनिसिपैलीटीज़ के अन्दर हम लोगो के चुने जाने से और वहां पर हमें प्रतिनिधित्व मिल जाने से हमारी जो मूल समस्यायें हैं वे हल होने वाली नही हैं, यह मैं महसूस करता हू। सरकार के सामने कई बार यह सुझाव रखा गया है और उसको बतलाया गया है कि हरिजनों की जो मूल समस्या है, वह आर्थिक है, सामाजिक है और शैक्षणिक है। लेकिन हरिजनों की आर्थिक समस्या हल हो जाए तो मै समझता हूं कि उनकी अधिकांश समस्यायें हल हो जायेंगी। इस से काफी हद तक छुआछात की समस्या भी हल हो जाएगी।

आज हरिजनों के सामने भूमि की समस्या है । मैं राजस्थान से आता हूं और वहां का उदाहरण आपके सम्मुख उपस्थित करना चाहता हूं । वहां पर बहुत सी ऐसी जमीन है जो फालतू पड़ी है जिस पर कि वे काश्त करते हैं । लेकिन अभी तक वे उन जमीनों के मालिक नहीं बन पाये हैं । बहुत से ऐसे काश्तकार हैं जो बेचारे मारे मारे फिरते हैं, उनको जमीनें प्राप्त नहीं हो रही हैं । दूसरी तरफ सरकार कानून बनाती है, और उन कानूनों पर अमल कितना और कहां तक होता है, यह भी एक विचारणीय विषय है । मैं आज देख रहा हूं उन जमींदारों के पास पहले से ही हजारों एकड़ जमीन है और वे आज भी हिस्से पर, ठेके पर या बोली पर जमीनों को प्राप्त कर लेते हैं और हरिजनों को जमीन नहीं मिलती है । आज ठेके और परमिट दिए जाते हैं लेकिन हरिजनों का आप उन पर परमिट और ठेकों में कहीं पर भी नाम तक नहीं पायेंगे । सरकार कानून बनाती है कि दो हजार, ढ़ाई हजार और तीन हजार की सिक्योरिटी रखने पर वह ठेकेदार बनाया जा सकता है । अब आप ही बताइये कि जो गरीब हरिजन हैं वे कैसे ठेके प्राप्त कर सकते हैं । अगर किसी तरह से कोई हरिजन सिक्योरिटी जमा करा भी देते हैं उसके बाद भी उनको धक्के ही खाने पड़ते हैं । इस वास्ते यह भी एक विचारणीय विषय हो जाता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि जो जमीनें पड़ी हुई हैं वे उन लोगों को न दी जायें जिन के पास पहले से ही काफी मात्रा में जमीन पड़ी हुई है, बल्कि उनको दी जायें जिनके पास कोई जमीन नहीं है, जो भूमि हीन हैं, जो काश्तकार हैं । जहां तक सिक्योरिटी जमा करने की बात है उसको हटाया जाना भी आवश्यक है । जो हजार, डेढ़ हजार और दो हजार जमा करवाने का नियम है, इसको भी लागू नहीं किया जाना चाहिए । इन लोगों के पास इतने पैसे देने के लिए नहीं होते हैं । अगर कहीं से उधार लेकर सरकार को इतना पैसा वे लोग दे देंगे तो फिर भी वे ठेके लेने के लिए जो दूसरे साधन हैं वे भी जुटाने उन के लिए मुश्किल हो जायेंगे । अब भी ये साधन जुटा पाना उनके लिए मुश्किल हो रहा है । इसलिए मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि हरिजनों का जो मामला है वह बहुत ही गम्भीर है और उस पर गम्भीरता पूर्वक विचार किया जाना ही चाहिए ।

अभी हाल ही में रामनाथपुरम में जो घटनायें घटी हैं, उनका इस सदन में जिक्र किया गया है । ये घटनायें जो घटी हैं, इनसे हमें भी दुःख है और ये घटनायें हिन्दुस्तान के माथे पर एक कलंक हैं । ये घटनायें क्यों घटी और कैसे घटीं, इस पर हमें विचार करना है । मैं समझता हूं कि जिस पर जब बीतती है वह तो वही जानता है कि किस तरह की उसके साथ बीती है और उसकी प्रतिक्रिया अवश्य होती है । आज भी उन घटनाओं के सम्बन्ध में अखबारों में टिप्पणियां निकलती हैं और दूसरे लोग भी उनका जिक्र करते हैं । लेकिन देखने वाली बात यह है कि हम कौन सी सक्रिय कार्रवाई करते हैं । आज लम्बे लम्बे भाषण दे दिये जाते हैं और प्रधान मंत्री जी भी कह देते हैं कि इस तरह की घटनाओं से हमें दुःख होता है । वहां पर, दक्षिण भारत में, जो संविधान की प्रतियां जलाई गई हैं और जो कानून की अवहेलना की गई है, इसका हमें भी बहुत दुःख है । दक्षिण भारत में इस तरह की घटनायें घट रही हैं, यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है । वहां पर हमारे नेताओं के चित्र भी जलाये गये हैं । भारत के निर्माता, राष्ट्र पिता, विश्व पिता महात्मा गांधी, जवाहरलाल जैसे महान नेताओं, सरदार पटेल जैसे महान नेताओं के चित्र जलायें जायें इसको कोई बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकता । वहां पर उस संविधान की प्रतियों को जलाया

[श्री प० ला० बाकणकर]

गया जिसमें इन नेताओं की भावनायें हैं। और जिसमें करोड़ों भारतवासियों की भावनायें हैं और जिनको इन नेताओं ने बनाया है। मैं राजस्थान की बात बतलाता हूं। वहां पर जहां गांधी जी के चित्र लगे हुए थे उन पर लिखा हुआ था कि छुआछूत करना महान कलंक है। ब्राह्मणों ने उन के चित्रों को खरोंच दिया खुरेच दिया। जवाहरलाल के चित्रों का भी यही हाल हुआ। सी० आई० डी० वहां पर मौजूद थी और इसके बारे में सरकार के पास कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं आई। सी० आई० डी० वाले कौन थे, चित्र फाड़ने वाले कौन थे? सब एक ही थे, चोर चोर मौसेरे भाई। जिस प्रकार से हरिजनों पर ज्यादतियां होती हैं, वे न हों, इस पर हमें विचार करना चाहिये। मैं आपको उदाहरण देना नहीं चाहता क्योंकि इससे भाषण लम्बा हो जायेगा। हमारे यहां संगानगर जिले में एक हरिजन लड़की के साथ एक आर० ए० सी० का सूबेदार जो बुरा बरताव करना चाहता था उसके घर में घुस गया। वह उसकी बेइज्जती करना चाहता था। बूढ़ा बाप बेचारा, निकला, तो उसको उसने बन्दूक का शिकार बना दिया और वहीं ढेर कर दिया। मां जो मदद के लिये निकली तो उसको उसने जख्मी कर दिया। बदी में एक हरिजन लड़की को नंगा करके नचाया गया। इस तरह के किस्से होते रहते हैं कोई इनकी ओर ध्यान नहीं देता। इसके विपरीत हमें ही झूठा ठहरा दिया जाता है। जब इन्क्वायरी होती है तो पुलिस का जो हमें सिपाही है वह चेन केन प्रकारेण जो कुछ भी लिख देता है, उसको सत्य मान लिया जाता है और हमें झूठा बता दिया जाता है। इससे हमको रंज होता है। मैं इसके बारे में कुछ ज्यादा कहना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन मैं इतना अवश्य कहना चाहता हूं कि हरिजनों के साथ यदि इस तरह से जुल्म और उनके साथ यदि इस तरह की ज्यादतियां होती रहीं तो मैं चैलेंज के साथ कहता हूं कि इसकी कोई भी आजादी बरदाश्त नहीं करेगा और इसका जो नतीजा होगा वह बुरा होगा। मैं यह बात धमकी देने के उद्देश्य से नहीं कह रहा हूं यह हरिजनों के दिल से निकली हुई आवाज है यह खुशामद की आवाज नहीं है।

कहने के लिए आज कहा जाता है कि बहुत हमने हरिजनों पर खर्च कर दिया है। लेकिन उसका आउट-रिजल्ट क्या हुआ है यह हमें देखना चाहिये। विश्वनाथ के मंदिर की मिसाल आज हमारे सामने है। हमारे नेता भाषण दे देते हैं और उसके बाद कुछ नहीं करते। अधिकारी लोग भ्रष्टाचार करते हैं, रिश्वत लेते हैं, लूट खसोट करते हैं, कानून की अवहेलना करते हैं लेकिन उनके खिलाफ कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया जाता है। इनके खिलाफ, मैं चाहता हूं सख्त कार्रवाही की जानी चाहिये। पिछले दिनों हमने सुना है कि दिल्ली में ४०,००० मकान बनाए गए हैं। मकान बनाने वालों ने क्या किया और किस तरह के मकान बना लिए, इसकी ओर गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान ही नहीं गया। गवर्नमेंट के अन्दर एक्शन लेने की हिम्मत ही नहीं है! ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ गवर्नमेंट को सख्त कार्रवाही करनी चाहिए। जो सरकारी अधिकारियों की जी-हुजूरी करते रहते हैं, मुट्ठी गर्म करते रहते हैं, वे मजा करते हैं। हम यहां पर भाषण दे देते हैं, आप सुन लेते हैं कल अखबारों में छप जाता है, लेकिन नतीजा कुछ भी नहीं होता है। जब तक कठोर कार्रवाही नहीं की जाएगी, कुछ भी नहीं होना।

इस प्रकार जब हरिजनों की अवहेलना होती है तो उन के दिलों के अन्दर इसकी प्रतिक्रिया होती है और अविश्वास की भावना पैदा होती है। यह भावना आज

भी पैदा हो रही है। आज तक हम समझते रहे हैं और आज भी समझते हैं कि हम हिन्दू समाज से पृथक नहीं हैं। लेकिन इस प्रकार का यदि रुख हमारे प्रति रहा तो पता नहीं आगे इसका क्या नतीजा निकले। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान में करोड़ों रुपया खर्च किया गया है इन हरिजनों की भलाई के लिए। वहां सरकार ने कुएं बनवाये हैं, जलाशय बनवाये हैं। लेकिन मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि वहां हरिजनों को समानता से पानी लेने नहीं दिया जाता है। आप रिपोर्ट को देखें। इस के बारे में आपको बहुत सी बात पढ़ने को मिलेंगी। हर वर्ष आयुक्त महोदय रिपोर्ट देते हैं। दो वर्षों के बाद सरकार ने इन रिपोर्टों को पेश किया है। सरकार को इन रिपोर्टों को पेश करने की भी फुरसत नहीं है। अधिकारी लोग हैं, उनकी अपनी ही बात है।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट का कितना पैसा रिपोर्टस छापने में कितना पैसा फोटो उतारने में खर्च होता है? यह भी एक विचारणीय बात है कि हरिजनों की समस्या हल करने के लिए जितना रुपया सरकार ऐलाट करती है उसमें से कितना रुपया इन रिपोर्टों और फोटो आदि पर खर्च होता है।

अब हरिजनों को आर्थिक और सामाजिक दृष्टि से भी देख लीजिये कि उनकी कैसी हीन अवस्था है। सरकार द्वारा निर्मित छात्रावास के अन्दर अगर किसी गरीब भाई का लड़का पढ़ने जाता है तो उसको वहां पर दाखिल नहीं किया जाता है और यह कह दिया जाता है कि पांचवीं क्लास के पहले का छात्र इस में भरती नहीं होगा और जब वह पांचवीं क्लास पढ़ लेगा तब ही उसे छात्रावास में भरती किया जायेगा। अगर किसी तरह हमारा कोई लड़का भरती भी हो गया तो साल भर उसके अन्दर उसको शिक्षा दी जाती है और एक साल के बाद में उसके ऊपर आरोप लगा दिया जाता है कि उसका चरित्र ठीक नहीं है और चूंकि वह पार्टीबाज व्यक्ति है, इसलिए इस को यहां नहीं रखना चाहिए और उस गरीब को निकाल दिया जाता है और जिसका कि परिणाम यह होता है कि न वह आगे का रहता है और न पीछे का रहता है और दूसरे स्कूलों में भी उसको दाखिला नहीं मिलता और उसकी जिन्दगी बर्बाद होती है।

जहां तक हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को रिजरवेशन दिये जाने का सवाल है वह उनको आगे भी दिया जाना चाहिए या नहीं अथवा वह आज भी मिलता है या नहीं, मैं इस पर कुछ न कह कर एक बात यहां बिलकुल स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूं कि जिसको सरकार बनानी होगी वह हरिजनों को रिजरवेशन देगा और अगर उन्होंने हरिजनों के लिए रिजरवेशन नहीं रक्खा तो वह सरकार भी नहीं बना सकेंगे। मैं इस अवसर पर इसमें नहीं पड़ना चाहता कि रिजरवेशन रहे या न रहे अथवा उसकी क्या उपयोगिता है और रिजरवेशन पालिसी पर ठीक से अमल होता है कि नहीं क्योंकि रिजरवेशन से अयोग्य लल्लू पज् आदमी भी आगे आ जाते हैं। इस अवसर पर तो मैं आप से यही निवेदन करूंगा कि आप हरिजनों में शिक्षा का प्रचार करें और उनको जरूरी शिक्षा दिलवायें। आज तक यह काम नहीं हो पाया है। इस कांग्रेस सरकार ने जो कि यहां पर बैठी है लाखों शरणार्थियों की समस्या हल कर ली कुछ शेष है लेकिन यह बड़े खेद और दुःख का विषय है कि इस देश में सदियों से बसने वाले हरिजनों की भूमि समस्या अभी तक नहीं हल कर पाई है और वे आज भी अपनी भी भूमि के मालिक नहीं बन पाए हैं। आज हरिजन जिन घरों में

[श्री प० ला० बाकलीवाल]

के रहने हैं, उन घरों का पट्टा उन के नाम नहीं बना सकी है और उस के कारण उन को वहां से बेदखल कर दिया जाता है। उन हरिजनों के ऊपर यदि कोई मुकदमा हो जाता है तो उन से यह कह दिया जाता है कि तुम्हारे नाम तो घर का पट्टा ही नहीं है हम तो तुम्हारी जमानत नहीं लेंगे। मैं चाहता हूं कि कम से कम इस तरह की व्यवस्था हो जाय और राज्य सरकारें उन के वहां सदियों से हरिजन जिन घरों में बैठे हुए हैं, उन घरों के पट्टे उन गरीबों के नाम मफ्त में कर दें और अगर ऐसा हो जाय तो हरिजन और आदिवासी लोग इसके लिए सरकार का बहुत आभार मानेंगे और हम भी सरकार के शुक्रगुजार होंगे कि उसने हम को अपने घरों का मालिक बना दिया।

कहने के लिए तो मेरे पास बहुत कुछ था लेकिन चूंकि मेरा समय खत्म हो गया है अब मैं अपना स्थान ग्रहण करते हुए आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे अपने विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर दिया। मुझे पूरी आशा है कि हमारी सरकार हम हरिजनों के उद्धार के वास्ते जो कुछ कहा अवश्य करेगी।

श्री बे० ला० कुरील (रायबरेली रक्षित अनुसूचित जातियां): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं शेडयूल्ड कास्ट और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने जो रिपोर्ट पेश की है, वह पहले से अच्छी है। अच्छी इस माने में है कि देश में हरिजनों के साथ जो जुर्म और अत्याचार होता है उसकी बहुत सी वास्तविक बातें उन्होंने रिपोर्ट में रखी हैं और स्वतन्त्रतापूर्वक अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं लेकिन दुःख होता है तब जब उन रिपोर्टों के साथ सरकार का कुछ अच्छा व्यवहार नहीं होता। उदाहरण यह है कि आज सन् १९५५ की रिपोर्ट पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं। १९५५ से अब तक हालात बहुत बदल चुके हैं। कुछ वे चीजें जो कि उस वक्त विचार करने से हो सकती थीं, इतने दिन में उसमें बहुत कुछ परिवर्तन हो गया और वे बेकार सी हो गई हैं और इस तरीके की जो सिफारिश सरकार की ओर से होती है, सरकार शायद नहीं समझती कि उसका असर देश के लोगों पर और विशेष कर एक चौथाई जनता जो पिछड़े वर्ग की है, हरिजन वर्ग की है, और जो उसकी ओर ताक लगाये बैठी रहती है, उस पर क्या असर पड़ता है। इस पर जो अमल करने वाले लोग हैं अफसरान हैं, उन के ऊपर भी कुछ बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है। कल से आज तक यहां की हाउस में कितने ही लोगों ने कितने ही हमारे साथियों ने बराबर कहा कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहबान भी इस ओर कुछ ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं देते हैं और दिलचस्पी नहीं लेते हैं जिस की वजह से कल से आज तक लगातार ट्रेजरी बेंचेज खाली पड़ी हैं, यह उसका सबूत है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि बहुत कुछ इन रिपोर्टों में शिकायत होती है लेकिन उन पर कुछ अमल नहीं होता और अगर होता भी है तो वह नहीं के बराबर होता है। हरिजनों की समस्याएं बहुत सी हैं, आर्थिक समस्या है, सामाजिक समस्या है। आज निर्माण के युग में होना चाहिए था कि आर्थिक समस्या बहुत कुछ सुलझती जो कि नहीं सुलझी है। इस निर्माण के युग में पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में, प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में सरकार ने देश का स्तर ऊंचा उठाने के लिए लगभग २१ अरब रुपया खर्च किया और इस दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में अपने देश का स्तर ऊंचा उठाने के लिए लगभग ४२ अरब रुपया खर्च होने जा रहा है, स्तर ऊंचा उठा भी है, गांवों के लोगों की आर्थिक

स्थिति बदल गई है, लेकिन कहना यह है कि किन लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति बदली है। जिन लोगों के पास साधन पहले से मौजूद थे उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति बदली है और अच्छी हुई है। जिनके पास अपनी जमीनें थीं उनको तकावी भी मिली, उनको अच्छे सिंचाई के साधन भी मिले, अच्छे बीज मिले, और उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति बदली। लेकिन उन गरीब हरिजनों पर जो लगभग भूमिहीन हैं और, मजदूर हैं उन की आर्थिक स्थिति पर कुछ असर नहीं पड़ा।

अभी पिछले दिनों की बात है जब कि श्री फीरोज गांधी मेरे जिले में जहां मैं कि यह इस हाउस में मेंबर हैं, मेरे साथ दौरा करने लगे थे, वहां पर एक गांव में जो कि एन० ई० एस० ब्लाक में है वहां पर उन्होंने एक सीधे-साधे आदमी से पूछा कि कहो भाई क्या हाल है ? सरकार इतना सारा रुपया तुम लोगों के वास्ते खर्च कर रही है, उस से तुम को कुछ फायदा हुआ ? वह उन पर कहने लगा कि हाल आप क्या पूछते हैं। उसने अपने गांव की व्यवस्था बताते हुए कहा कि हालत जो मोटे को मोटी और पतले की पतली है अर्थात् जिस आदमी के पास पहले से जमीन है उस को बीज भी मिलते हैं और जमीन भी और मिलती है और तकावी भी मिलती है और जिनको कि वह सूद पर भी उठा देता है। इस तरीके से उसने अपने गांव का विवरण दिया।

एक दो सुझाव मैं इस सम्बन्ध में हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूं जो कि स्थाई तरीके से हरिजनों की समस्या को हल कर सकते हैं और मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय उन पर ध्यान दें।

पहली चीज तो मैं यह चाहता हूं कि हरिजनों को और विशेष कर जो भूमिहीन हैं उनको जमीन खरीदने के लिए तकावी दी जाये। सरकार अपनी कठिनाई महसूस करेगी कि वह तकावी किस बिना पर दी जाय जब कि उसके पास जमीन ही नहीं है लेकिन उसकी कुछ व्यवस्था सरकार को करनी चाहिए और तकावी के रूल्स इस तरह बदलने चाहियें जिस से कि जमीन खरीदने के लिए भूमिहीनों को तकावी मिल सके।

दूसरा सुझाव मेरा यह है कि गांवों में घरेलू उद्योग धंधे जिन पर कि अधिकतर यह हरिजन लोग निर्भर करते हैं, उन के ऊपर आज टैक्सेज लगे हुए हैं, एक, एक, दो दो, और तीन, तीन, टैक्सेज पंचायत का टैक्स अलग, डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड का टैक्स अलग और अगर वह म्युनिसिपैलटी के किनारे पड़ जाते हैं तो उन का टैक्स अलग उन को देना पड़ता है, इन टैक्सों से उन्हें मुक्त करना चाहिए कम से कम उस पीरियड के लिए जब तक कि रिजरवेशन इत्यादि हों ताकि वे अपने घरेलू उद्योग धंधे ठीक से कर सकें। मैं यह नहीं समझता कि सब टैक्सेज से उन के पेशे पर कोई असर पड़ता है लेकिन आज गांवों के अन्दर यह टैक्स उन को परेशान करने का एक जरिया बने हुए हैं और रोजाना हमारे देखने में आता है कि जो भी गांव का बड़ा आदमी उन के खिलाफ हुआ, तुरन्त टैक्स की नोटिस जारी करवा देता है, उन तमाम परेशानियों से उनको नजात मिल जायेगी।

हाउसिंग स्कीम के मातहत हमारी सरकार ने बहुत पैसा खर्च किया है और शहरों में करोड़ों रुपये सरकार के खर्च हो गये हैं और छोटे छोटे जिलों के जो शहर हैं वहां पर भी रुपया खर्च हुआ है लेकिन गांवों में हरिजनों के घरों की हालत ऐसी है कि वह देखी नहीं जाती और घरों की हालत तो दर किनार रही वहां पर जो गांवों में छोटे छोटे घर वे खुद बना कर रह रहे हैं उन में से निकाल कर बाहर अच्छे घर बनाने के लिए उनके पास दूसरी कोई जगह भी नहीं है, और न उनके

[श्री वै० ना० कुरील]

लिए व्यवस्था की जाती है कि जहां पर वे अपने लिए घर बना सकें। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव यह है कि सरकार कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करे कि जिन गांवों में लोगों को घर बनाने के लिए जगह नहीं है, उन के लिए बाहर खुले में जमीन एक्वायर करे।

उनको मकान बनाने के लिये मुफ्त जमीन मिले कम से कम, और वह शहर की जमीन नहीं है कि बहुत सा रुपया लगेगा, गांव की जमीन है, इसकी व्यवस्था करने से यह समस्या सुलझ सकती है। मैं अपने जिले के दो एक गांव बताऊं, जिन में लोग २० और १० फुट के कमरे में रहते हैं। उनके जानवर भी हैं, स्त्री भी है, अपनी बहन भी है, लड़के की बहू भी है, बिल्कुल सुअर के बाड़े की तरह से उनके घर बने हुये हैं। बाहर जाने के लिये, निकल कर, कोई जगह नहीं है। एक गांव का नाम मुरारमऊ है और दूसरे का बाजपेयीपुर है यह रियासतों के गांव हैं। यह ऐसे गांव हैं जो नमूने के तौर पर देखें जा सकते हैं कि उनके घरों की क्या हालत है। उठने बैठने की भी जगह नहीं है, लोगों के खेत खड़े हुये हैं, रास्ते से निकलने की भी जगह वहां नहीं है। इसलिये आपको ऐसा तरीका अपनाना चाहिये कि जिससे आप स्थायी रूप से हरिजनों का फायदा कर सकें।

नौकरियों के सिलसिले में कल से आज तक बहुत सी बातें सुनी गईं। कहा गया है कि रिजर्वेशन है, लेकिन कभी कभी छलांग मार कर लोग चले जाते हैं और रिजर्वेशन का कोई नाम नहीं लेता। अभी कानपुर में इंश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन में ३०० क्लर्क एप्वाइंट किये गये। उनमें रिजर्वेशन का नाम नहीं था। मैंने आनरेबल फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से प्रश्न भी किया, लेकिन उन्होंने यही कह दिया कि अभी इत्तला नहीं आई, इसमें कुछ समय लगेगा। मैं माननीय मंत्री से पूछना चाहूंगा कि ऐसे मौकों पर रिजर्वेशन क्यों नहीं अमल में लाया जाता है।

बड़ी जगहों के लिये कहा जाता है कि सूटेबल कैन्डिडेट नहीं अवेलेबल हैं। लेकिन कुछ मिसालें मैं बतलाऊं कि सूटेबल कैन्डिडेट मिलता है तो वह नहीं लिया जाता है। एक साहब थे, मैं उनका नाम लेने में हिचकता नहीं हूं श्री सुखलाल नीम। वह एम० ए० एलएल० बी० थे। उन्होंने प्रिंटिंग टेकनालाजी कोर्स चार साल का किया और नौकरी में लग शिमला में। कंफर्मेशन के लिये उनका यू० पी० एस० सी० से एग्जामिनेशन हुआ, और असफल रहने से कुछ समय के बाद उनको नौकरी से निकालने का नोटिस दिया गया***। ऊंचे दर्जे के जो लोग हैं उनकी भी विचारधारा इस किस्म की है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं, मैं चैलेन्ज देता हूं, कि वह उसे बुलाकर देखें, उसकी क्वालिफिकेशन्स को देखें, तजुर्बे को देखें, काम को देखें। उसने जो सार्टिफिकेट्स हासिल किये हैं, उनको देखें तो उनको पता लगेगा कि ऊंचे ऊंचे पदों पर बैठने वालों की भी विचारधारा किस तरह की है।

छुआछूत की बाबत बहुत सी बातें कल से आज तक कही गई। छुआछूत दूर हुई है। किसी हद तक छूतछात के बन्धन ढीले जरूर हुये हैं, लेकिन जैसा लोग कहते हैं कि हमारे संविधान ने उसे खत्म कर दिया, वह खत्म नहीं हुई। यह जो रामनाथपुरम और काशी विश्वनाथ की घटनायें हैं, यह ताजा घटनायें हैं अगर यह बनी रहीं तो इस देश से इन चीजों के खत्म होने में देर लगेगी, कम होने में भी देर लगेगी। यहां लोग हाउस के अन्दर बैठे हैं। बहुत से लोग हैं जो मुस्करा देते हैं इन बातों को सुन कर। शाद यह समझते हैं कि उन में कुछ तत्व नहीं है। ठीक है, उन के लिये तत्व नहीं है, लेकिन यह समस्यायें बहुत गहरी हैं। यह सिरफ

***Expunged as ordered by the Chair—vide Column No. 6578.

हरिजनों और दूसरे कुछ लोगों तक ही सीमित नहीं है, इस से देश के सारे लोगों पर असर पड़ने वाला है, जो देश की शांति है, उस पर भी असर पड़ने वाला है। जो रामनाथपुरम में हुआ वह क्या है ? यह उसी का नमूना है।

श्री अजित सिंह (भटिंडा—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं सिर्फ पांच छः प्वाइंट्स पर कुछ कहूंगा। सब से पहले तो मैं कमिश्नर, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि वह इस रिपोर्ट को पेश करने में बड़ी जुर्रत करते हैं, और उसमें साफ साफ लिखने में भी कि किस किस स्टेट्स में क्या कुछ गड़बड़ हो रही है। और हरिजनों के साथ ठीक बर्ताव नहीं हो रहा है, यह भी वह बड़ी जुर्रत से लिखते हैं।

सबसे पहले मैं हरिजन वेलफेयर बोर्ड की बाबत अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। बावजूद इसके कि हमारे नेता पंडित पन्त ने सब स्टेट्स को लिखा कि हर एक स्टेट में एक हरिजन वेलफेयर बोर्ड बनाया जाय, न सिर्फ स्टेट में ही बल्कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट हरिजन वेलफेयर बोर्ड भी बनाया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन हुआ क्या है ? मैं सिर्फ पंजाब के बारे में अर्ज करूंगा कि वहां नहीं बनाया गया। इसके बारे में हमारे कमिश्नर साहब लिखते हैं :

"Due to reorganisation of District Administration the committees for welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes were dissolved in 1965 and have not yet been re-constituted."

दो साल हो गये, लेकिन अभी तक हमारी पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया। इसके लिये हमें बहुत अफसोस है।

दूसरा प्वाइंट मेरा जैंट कंसोलिडेशन का है। हमारे पंजाब का आपको भी पता है कि सब जगह जमीन की मुरब्बाबन्दी में हो रही है। पहले जिस तरह हरिजन खेतों पर जाते थे, उनको कुछ चारा या बाहर जाने का और लकड़ी व घास वगैरा लाने का। अब क्या होता है कि लैंड कंसोलिडेशन हो रहा है। गरीबों को बाहर जाने से रोका जाता है। गांवों में उन लोगों के साथ विद की जाती है। इस डेमोक्रेसी में हमारे नेताओं ने एक खिसाल कायम की है कि हर गरीब और अमीर को वोट का हक बराबर होगा, लेकिन पंजाब में यह बहुत बड़ी लानत है कि हरिजन लोग जब दूसरे अमीर लोगों के खिलाफ अपनी राय का निर्माण करते हैं, तब उनको खेतों में जाने में रुकावट पैदा की जाती है। उनके मवेशियों को बाहर नहीं जाने दिया जाता। दूसरे यह भी कहा जाता है कि शामिलात दे जो है उनमें उनका हिस्सा बराबर है, लेकिन पंजाब का कानून ऐसा नहीं है। वहां जिस आदमी की गांव में जमीन है, वह आदमी शामिलात का हकदार हो सकता है। इस तरीके से वहां पर हरिजन लोगों को जमीन के हक से अलग रख कर दूसरों के मुकाबले में बरबाद किया जाता है।

मैं इस सिलसिले में एक और सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। वह यह है कि पंचायत में घर बनाने के लिये या गन्द फेंकने के लिये हर गांव में खास जगह हरिजनों के लिये रखी जाती है। यह सब गांव की (Panchayat) पंचायत के ऊपर निर्भर करता है। आप शायद यह कहेंगे कि यह मसला स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का है, हमारी यूनियन Government का इस से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। तो भी मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हमारी होम मिनिस्ट्री उन स्टेट्स को बड़े जोर शोर के लिख सकती है और कह सकती है कि वह इस तरह का तरीका न रखें, और हरिजनों के लिये कुछ खास प्रोविजन बना दिया जाय कि गांव में उनके लिये घर बनाने के लिये और गन्द फेंकने के लिये इतनी जगह अलग मिलनी चाहिये।

[श्री अजित सिंह]

तीसरी बात मैं लैंडलेस एग्रिकल्चरिस्ट्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। आज से सदियों पहले से यह रिवाज चला आ रहा है कि जिनके पास जमीन होती है उनके साथ मिल कर के जो हरिजन खेती बारी करना जानते हैं काम करते हैं। उनको कभी खेती का दसवां हिस्सा और कभी नवां हिस्सा दिया जाता है। लेकिन उनके काम का वक्त मुकरर नहीं है। उनको सुबह तीन चार बजे से रात के दस ११ बजे तक काम करना पड़ता है। जब खेती काटी जाती है तो उन लोगों को फस्ल से दूर कर दिया जाता है और कहा जाता है कि तुमने फलां वक्त कुल्हाड़ी गुम कर दी, तुमने रस्सा गुम कर दिया, तुम फला वक्त आये नहीं, चाहे वह बेचारा बीमारी में ही क्यों न पड़ा हो। तो इस तरह से उन गरीब लोगों पर इतनी पाबन्दियां लगाई जाती हैं कि वे उनको बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकते। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि उनके लिये कुछ मिनिमम वेजज और वक्त मुकर्रर होना चाहिये। कोई ऐसा तरीका अख्तियार करना चाहिये ताकि वे दूसरे लोगों के बराबर आ सकें।

इसके बारे में एक और सुझाव है। पेप्सू में सरकार ने जो नजूल जमीन थी वह सारी की सारी कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बना कर हरिजनों को दे दी थी। अब हम पेप्सू वाले पंजाब में मिल गये हैं और पंजाब सरकार इस तरफ उतना ध्यान नहीं देती जितना देना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारी होम मिनिस्ट्री पंजाब सरकार को रिकमेंड करे कि उनके पास जितनी अन-एलाटेड इवेक्यी लैंड पड़ी हुई है वह उन हरिजनों को दे दी जाये जो हल चलाना चाहते हैं और खेती बाड़ी करना चाहते हैं। मुझे अफसोस है कि इस वक्त रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टर साहब यहां पर मौजूद नहीं हैं। उनका भी इस बात से काफी सम्बन्ध है।

इसके अलावा हमारी होम मिनिस्ट्री पंजाब सरकार को लिखे कि उसके पास जितनी भी बंजर जमीन है वह भी हरिजनों को जो खेती करना चाहते हैं दे दी जाय।

चौथा प्वाइंट मेरा सरविसेज के बारे में है। पिछले साल नोटिफिकेशन हुआ था जिसके जरिये ४०० आदमियों को आई० ए० एस० के इमरजेंसी रिक्रूटमेंट में लेना था। इन तीन सौ में १२५ ऐसे थे जिनको कम्पिटीटिव टैस्ट से लेना था। और इसमें हरिजनों के लिये रिजर्वेशन थी। तो इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि तीन सौ में से सिर्फ १२५ vacancie में हरिजनों को रिजरवेशन दिया गया। सिर्फ १२ या १५ आदमी हरिजन ऐसे हैं जो इस जद में आते हैं। वह लोग आई० ए० एस० के काडर में आयेंगे। बाकी जो २०० जगहें हैं उनमें हरिजनों को बिल्कुल इग्नोर किया गया है। बाकी के लिये भी रिजरवेशन होना चाहिये। जो सरविस रूल्स बने हैं उनमें लिखा है कि दो तरीके से लोग लिये जाते हैं, एक तो तरीका है by direct recruitment by selection और दूसरा तरीका है by promotion to the services by selection of persons serving in connection with the affairs of the State. तो दोनों तरीकों में लफ्ज "सिलेक्शन" का इस्तेमाल किया गया है। जब सिलेक्शन होता है तो मिनिस्ट्री आव होम ऐफेयर्स का मैमोरेंडम नम्बर 42 41 49 N.G.S. dated 30th September, 1950, में साफ लिखा है :

"Where recruitment is made otherwise than by open competition, reservation for Scheduled Castes will be 16-2/3 per cent.

तो होम मिनिस्ट्री के इस रिजोल्यूशन के तहत में जो हमारे लिये १६ सही दो घटे तीन का रिजरवेशन नही किया जा रहा है इसमें हमें बड़ा अफसोस है।

आगे चल कर स्कीम में यह बताया गया है कि ३१ दिसम्बर, १९५६ तक जिसने स्टेट सिविल सरविस में या पी० सी० एस० में ६ साल सरविस पूरी कर ली हो उसको आई० ए० एस० में प्रोमोशन के लिये कंसीडर किया जायेगा। इस तरह से हमारे हरिजन भाई तो बिलकुल ही रह जाते हैं। आप जानते है कि १९४७ से पहले पजाब और पेप्सू में यह बड़ी जिल्लत थी कि हरिजनों को सरविसेज मे बिल्कुल नही लिया जाता था। सन १९४७ के बाद जब मुल्क आजाद हुआ तो कुछ हरिजनो को पी० सी० एस० में लिया गया। वे बड़ी मुश्किल से इस लिस्ट मे आ सकते हैं। जो सिलेक्शन होता है उसमें यूनियन पबलिक सरविस कमीशन के चेयरमन, स्टेट के चीफ सेक्रेटरी और उनके साथ एक आद और मेम्बर होते है। वे सीनियारिटीवाइज देखते है तो उसमे हरिजन भाई सब से पीछे रह जाते है। इस तरह से हरिजनो को कोई चान्स नहीं मिलता। तो मै अर्ज करूंगा कि जिस तरह से कम्पिटीटिव एग्जामिनेशन में रिजर्वेशन कर दिया गया है उसी तरह से जो प्रोमोशन पी० सी० एस० और नान पी० सी०एस० मे होता है उसमें भी रिजर्वेशन कर दिया जाये। आप कहेंगे कि यह चीज तो कास्टिट्यूशन के आर्टिकल ३३५ के मुताबिक नही हो सकती। लेकिन इस आर्टिकल को एक और चीज रद्द कर देती है। वह है आर्टिकल ३२० का सबसैक्शन ४। उसमें दिया हुआ है :

"Nothing in clause (3) shall require a Public Service Commission to be consulted as respects the manner in which any provision referred to in clause (4) of article 16 may be made or as respects the manner in which effect may be given to the provisions of article 335"

इसके अलावा आर्टिकल १६(४) भी गवर्नमेंट को ताकत देता है जहां वह लिखता है :

article 16(4):

"Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State".

इसको सपोर्ट करते हुए हमारे मेहरबान कमिश्नर साहब भी इस तरह से लिखते हैं :

"If the Special Recruitment Board, while preparing a panel of officers on an all-India basis, takes into consideration only such of the States Civil Service Officers who are put on the top of the list prepared by the State Select Committees, on the basis of seniority of the officers in the State service cadres, the chances of selection of officers belonging to the Scheduled Classes will be very meagre, since very few officers from these castes and tribes having sufficient seniority to be higher up in the State selection list will be available".

इस तरह से हम लोगों का रिप्रेजेंटेशन बहुत कम रह जावेगा।

मै पजाब सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उसने जाब में प्राइमरी एजूकेशन फ्री और कम्पलसरी कर दी है। साथ ही साथ मैं पंजाब सरकार से यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वह हरिजनों के लिये मैट्रिकुलेशन स्टेंडर्ड तक फ्री और कम्पलसरी एजूकेशन कर दे।

पांचवां प्वाइंट मेरा अनटचेबिलिटी के मुताल्लिक है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इसको कानूनेजेबिल आफेंस करार दे दिया जावे। हर जिले में इस काम के लिये पुलिस का एक सैलाहदा स्क्वाड रखा जावे ताकि जहां से ऐसी शिकायत आवे वह वहां जाकर उसको दूर कर सके।

[श्री अजित सिंह]

मेरा छठा प्वाइंट, जिसको मैं बहुत अहमियत देता हूं, वह रिहैबिलिटेशन के बारे में है। जब देश का पार्टीशन हुआ तो बहुत से लोग जाब में आये। उनमें लाखों हरिजन फैमिलीज भी यहां आईं। वे लोग क्लेम वगैरह तो नहीं कर सके, उनको जहां जगह मिली वहां बैठ गये। अब क्या होता है? एस्टेट्स में मकानों का आक्यूपेशन होता है। उन आक्यूपेन्ट के सिलसिले में उन लोगों को हटाया जा रहा है।

इसी तरह से दूसरा प्वाइंट मेरा यह है कि बहुत से हरिजन हमारे जिले में भी हैं, करनाल में भी हैं, रोहतक में भी हैं और राजस्थान में भी हैं जो लोग कि अस्सी अस्सी और सौ सौ साल से मुसलमानों की जमीन पर और उनके मकानों में रहते आ रहे हैं। अब वह इवेक्यी ट्रस्ट करार दे दी गई है और उसको एलाट किया जा रहा है, उनका आक्यूपेशन हो रहा है और उसमें से उनको निकाला जा रहा है। इसलिये मेरा यह निवेदन है कि दोनों सूरतों में उन मकानों को नीलाम न किया जाये बल्कि उन मकानों को गवर्नमेंट की रेल्यूएशन एजेंसी के जरिये इवेल्यूएट कराया जाये, उसकी मुनासिब कीमत फिक्स कराई जाय और जिस तरह से कि डिस्प्लेस्ड परसन्स को तीन साल की आसान किश्तों पर मकान दिये जा रहे हैं उसी तरह से इनको भी दिये जायें और जैसे पंथा उसी तरह से रिकवर कर लिया जाये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Many hon. Members are trying to stand and catch my eye. My difficulty is this. The hon. Speaker had announced certain names. I have to call them first If I do not call them and just pick up other Members, the record will show that I defied the orders of the Speaker. I would not like to have that record. Therefore, I have to call those Members whose names have already been announced. The others have to wait till those Members have spoken.

Shri Manay: Will the Chair kindly read out their names?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After Shri Yadav has spoken, I shall read out those names.

श्री जगपति राव: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कम से कम उन सदस्यों का भी ध्यान रखिये, जिनको इस सेशन में बोलने का मौका नहीं मिला है। उनमें मैं भी हूं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: माननीय सदस्य के लिये मेरे अन्दर बहुत सत्कार है, लेकिन स्पीकर साहब का हुक्म सबसे पहले है। श्री यादव।

श्री यादव (बाराबंकी): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज इस माननीय सदन में जो अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पर बहस हो रही है, उस पर मैं अपने कुछ विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूं।

इस रिपोर्ट के पढ़ने से वस्तु स्थिति का ज्ञान नहीं होता है। हरिजनों और आदिम जातियों की जो वास्तविक हालत है, उसका रिपोर्ट में जरा भी कोई हवाला नहीं है। जहां तक उन लोगों की स्थिति का प्रश्न है, यह एक बहुत पुराना सवाल है और एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। यदि इस समस्या को हल करना है और यदि सरकार इसको हल करने के लिये जरा भी इच्छुक है, तो उसको चाहिये कि वह इस समस्या को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर तय करने की कोशिश करे—देश की समस्त राजनीतिक संस्थाओं को साथ ले कर इतनी बड़ी समस्या को हल करे। आजादी के पहले हरिजनों और आदिम जातियों की जो दशा थी, उसमें अभी तक कोई बड़ा फर्क नहीं हुआ है। समस्या जैसी की तैसी है। आज सिर्फ यह प्रश्न ही नहीं है कि कितने हरिजन और आदिम जातियों के लोग विधान सभाओं, विधान परिषदों, लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के सदस्य बनाये जाते हैं, कितने लोग मंत्री-मंडलों के लिए चुने

हैं, कितने चीफ मिनिस्टर, डिप्टी मिनिस्टर और पार्लियामेंटरी सेक्रेटरी बनाये जाते हैं, कितने लोगों को आई० ए० एस० या आई० सी० एस० में नौकरियां दी जाती हैं, इत्यादि । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यदि हम कुछ लोगों को मकान बना देने, कुछ लोगों को वजीफा देने, कुछ लोगों को नौकरियां देने आदि तक ही सीमित रहे, तो यह बड़ी समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती है । इस समस्या के पीछे जो बुनियादी कारण है, जो बुनियादी उसूल हैं, यदि उनकी तरफ लक्ष्य का ध्यान नहीं गया और सरकार ने उनके सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं किया, तो यह समस्या कदापि हल नहीं होगी ।

अभी कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने पब्लिक स्कूलों और नान-पब्लिक स्कूलों का सवाल उठाया और कहा कि पहले साल कुछ हरिजन विद्यार्थी लिये गये, दूसरे साल कम लिये गये और तीसरे साल और भी कम लिये गये । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस सरकार ने बजाय जातीयता और सम्प्रदायवाद को मिटाने और हरिजनों की स्थिति को सुधारने के उसको और भी जटिल बना दिया है । जिस प्रकार पहले पब्लिक स्कूल और नान-पब्लिक स्कूल चल रहे थे, जिनमें वही ब्राह्मण और शूद्र वाली प्रवृत्ति थी, उसी प्रकार आज भी कुछ ऐसे स्कूल बनाये जा रहे हैं, जिनमें कुछ विशेष प्रकार के लोगों के लड़के, जिनके पास पैसा, सम्मान और धन हो, जा कर शिक्षा प्राप्त करें । इनके पक्ष में दलील यह दी जाती है कि इनमें से कुछ लोग अधिकारी बनेंगे और आने वाली पीढ़ियों की राज्य-सत्ता का भार सम्भालेंगे और ऊंचे ऊंचे कार्य करेंगे । इस तरह की दलीलें दे कर आज भी इन पब्लिक स्कूलों को कायम रखा जा रहा है । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज कुछ हरिजन और आदिम जातियों के विद्यार्थियों को भरती करने का प्रश्न नहीं है । आज प्रश्न यह है कि यदि हमको हिन्दुस्तान में समानता और समता लाना है और यदि सरकार चाहती है कि हिन्दुस्तान में अब पाकिस्तान की तरह की कोई बात नहीं बनेगी और हिन्दुस्तान अनेकानेक भागों में अब नहीं बंटेगा, तो इस तरह के शिक्षालयों और विद्यालयों को बन्द कर देना चाहिये । समानता के आधार पर, चाहे कोई ऊंचे घराने का हो, चाहे कोई धनी मानी लोग हों, सबको एक ही प्रकार के स्कूलों में शिक्षा देनी चाहिये । बल्कि सरकार को इस प्रकार की शिक्षा नीति अपनानी चाहिये कि किसी हद तक—हाई स्कूल तक या इससे भी बढ़ कर, जितनी भी सरकार की सामर्थ्य हो, शिक्षा अनिवार्य और मुफ्त की जाय । इससे केवल हरिजनों और आदिम जातियों का प्रश्न नहीं है, बल्कि इस नीति से देश में बसने वाले समस्त लोगों का कल्याण हो सकता है । ऐसा करने के बाद हरिजनों का एक विशेष स्थान होना चाहिये, क्योंकि सदियों से उनके साथ अन्याय हुआ है । उनको दूसरी जातियों के बराबर लाने के लिये कुछ विशेष सुविधाओं की आवश्यकता है । इसलिये हाई स्कूल के बाद उनको स्कालरशिप और इस तरह की दूसरी सुविधायें दे कर उनको हम आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं, लेकिन सिर्फ वजीफों और फ्रीम माफी से काम नहीं चल सकता है । ऐसे बहुत से हरिजन परिवार हैं, जिनके घर में अन्न, भोजन नहीं है, वस्त्र नहीं है, थोड़ी सी भी जमीन नहीं है, जहां वे खेती कर सकें, जिनके पास कोई रोजगार या नौकरी नहीं है । फीस माफ हो सकती है, वजीफा भी मिल सकता है, परन्तु यदि किसी परिवार में भोजन की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है, उसके बच्चे स्कूल में पढ़ने के लिये नहीं जा सकते, चाहे कितनी ही इस प्रकार की सुविधायें उनको प्राप्त रहें, इससे कुछ होने वाला नहीं है ।

15 hrs.

मैं चाहता हूं कि इस समस्या पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करके हम देखें कि आखिर

[श्री यादव]

कौनसी बातें हैं, कौनसी ऐसी समस्यायें हैं, जिनका हरिजनों को सामना करना पड़ रहा है और जिन पर हमको ध्यान देना है। मोटे तौर पर वे दो तीन प्रकार की समस्यायें हैं। उनकी आर्थिक समस्या अपनी जगह पर है, उनकी सामाजिक समस्या अपनी जगह पर है और उनकी जो राजनीतिक स्थिति है, वह भी अपनी जगह है। अगर इन तीनों समस्याओं की तरफ ध्यान दृढ़तापूर्वक और समय रहते न दिया गया, तो सिर्फ इन छोटी छोटी बातों से कुछ लाभ होने वाला नहीं है।

यहां पर रामनाथपुरम, जो कि मद्रास में स्थित है, के वाकये का भी जिक्र किया गया है। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत पढ़ा है और माननीय प्रधान मन्त्री की उस तकरीर को भी देखा है, जो कि उन्होंने वहां पर दी है। उन्होंने वहां क्या कहा? उन्होंने कहा कि जो कास्टीच्यूशन जलाते हैं, जो झंडा जलाते हैं, ऐसे लोगों को चाहिये कि वे देश से निकल जायें और उन्हें पूरी आजादी है। क्या यह समस्या का हल है, जो प्रधान मन्त्री महोदय ने वहां पेश किया है? मैं कास्टीच्यूशन की कापियों को जलाना, झंडे का अपमान करना और गन्दे नारे लगाना या किसी तरह जातीयता और सम्प्रदायवाद का प्रचार करना पसन्द नहीं करता हूं और न इनको बहुत बुरा समझता हूं, लेकिन साथ ही साथ सरकार को तो खास तौर से और सभी लोगों को आम तौर से यह देखना चाहिये कि इसके पीछे क्या मनोवृत्ति है, क्या इसका कारण है और फिर हमदर्दी के साथ इस पर विचार करना चाहिये। सरकार को चाहिये था कि वह इस पर हमदर्दी के साथ विचार करती, परन्तु प्रधान मन्त्री महोदय ने जले पर नमक छिड़कने का काम किया है, देश से निकल जाने का जिहाद का नारा लगाया है। क्या यह समस्या का हल है? मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह सरकार स्वयं समस्याओं का हल नहीं चाहती बल्कि हरिजनों में एक विशेष प्रकार के लोगों को पैदा करके वोट लेने का एक ढोंग उसने रचा है। आज हरिजनों के जो कोई मिनिस्टर हैं, मैं उनको—मैं श्री जगजीवन राम को कहता हूं कि आज हरिजनों में भी ब्राह्मणों जैसी जाति पैदा की जा रही है, एक विशेष प्रकार के लोग पैदा किये जा रहे हैं, न कि सारे समाज को उठाने की कोई योजना बनाई जा रही है। उसका यह मकसद मालूम नहीं होता है।

आज हालत क्या है? आजादी से पहले भी इतनी कट्टरता थी, छुआछूत का वातावरण था जिसकी प्रतिक्रिया हुई और उस प्रतिक्रिया के फलस्वरूप हमने डा० अम्बेदकर जैसा नेता पाया, जिसमें प्रतिभा, योग्यता और आत्मसम्मान था। उनमें एक ही कमी थी और वह यह कि उनके साथ जो दुर्व्यवहार हुआ था उनके मन में उसके प्रति एक जलन थी, सवर्ण हिन्दुओं के प्रति उनके मन में जलन और घृणा थी। केवल इतनी ही नहीं बुरी बात थी। लेकिन कांग्रेस रेजीम में किस प्रकार के आदमी पैदा किये जा रहे हैं? मिनिस्टर, डिप्टी मिनिस्टर, पार्लियामेंटरी सेक्रेटरी जैसे ऐसे लोग पैदा किये गये, जो यदि हरिजनों में जायें, तो सवर्ण हिन्दुओं के प्रति जलन की बात करें और कहें कि यह उच्च लोगों की सरकार है, यह हमको कोई सुविधा नहीं दे रही है और जब ये सरकार के लोगों—सवर्ण हिन्दुओं के बीच बैठे हों तो मिलन की बात करें। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि सरकार चाहती है कि इन समस्याओं का हल हो, तो उसको अपनी नीति में आमूल परिवर्तन करना होगा। मुझे खुशी है कि हरिजन जाति में भी डा० अम्बेदकर जैसे प्रतिभावान और योग्य व्यक्ति पैदा हो सकता है। इसमें सन्देह नहीं कि वह समय आवेगा जब हरिजन और दूसरी पिछड़ी जातियां डा० अम्बेदकर की तरह अपनी प्रतिभा, योग्यता और आत्मसम्मान के बल पर समाज में दूसरे वर्गों के

बराबर अपना स्थान लेंगी । तब आज की अवस्था नहीं होगी, जब कि भीख मांगी जाती है और मंचियों, उपमंत्रियों इत्यादि की चाटुकारिता की जाती है ।

यदि आपको इस समस्या का समाधान करना है तो इस समस्या के मूल में आपको जाना होगा । देहातों में बसने वाले हरिजनों के पास आज जमीन नहीं है । उनका एक मात्र पेशा दूसरों के खेतों पर काम करके मजदूरी करना है और वहां पर भी उनको पूरी मजदूरी नहीं मिलती है । उनके साथ समानता का व्यवहार और बर्ताव नहीं होता है । लोग बेकार हैं, उनको करने के लिये काम नहीं मिलता है । मैं नहीं कहता कि आप उनको गजिटिड आफिसर्स नियुक्त कर लें । लेकिन अगर सरकार ईमानदार है और अगर उसका इसी पर भरोसा है कि नौकरियां देने से ही काम चल जायेगा तो मैं चाहूंगा कि कुछ समय तक सरकार गजिटिड नौकरियां केवल आदिम जातियों और हरिजन लोगों को ही दे और उन्हीं के लिये इन नौकरियों को रिजर्व कर दे और तब तक उनके लिये यह रिजर्वेशन रहे जब तक कि वे अन्य दूसरी जातियों के समकक्ष न आ जायें । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस तरह का कोई आश्वासन सरकार दे ।

अगर इनके अन्दर व्याप्त बेकारी को दूर करना है, इनको यदि दूसरे लोगों के समकक्ष लाना है तो हमको उनका आर्थिक स्तर ऊंचा करना होगा । मैं तो जो सामाजिक असमानता है, उसको आर्थिक असमानता के साथ जोड़ता हूं । यदि आप देश में फैले हुए ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य, शूद्र, हरिजन इत्यादि की व्यवस्था को देखें तो आप क्या पाते हैं ? आप पाते हैं कि जो जाति जितनी ऊंची है, वह उतनी ही आर्थिक दृष्टि से सम्पन्न है और जो जाति जितनी नीची है वह आर्थिक रूप से गिरी हुई है क्योंकि आज वे जातियां ही ऊंची हैं जिनके पास रोजी रोटी और कमाने के लिये कोई न कोई जरिया है । रोजी, रोटी और कोई कल कारखाना और रोजगार आदि जो चीजें हैं अगर इनमें से कोई न कोई चीज हरिजनों को नहीं मिलती है तो आतिशीघ्र तो मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि यह समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती । अगर यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी तो मैं कह सकता हूं, मैं चाहता तो नहीं, कि कोई ऐसी घटना घटे, लेकिन घट सकती है, कि कोई गृह युद्ध जैसी चीज खड़ी हो सकती है । जिस स्थिति में हमारा देश है उसको देखते हुए मैं यह सुझाव रखूंगा कि सरकार को चाहिये कि वह शीघ्रातिशीघ्र सारे देश के लिये एक ऐसा भूमि सुधार कानून बनाये जिसमें जमीन के वितरण की व्यवस्था हो और सारी की सारी जमीन हरिजनों और आदिम और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों को ही दी जाये । यदि सरकार को ऐसा करने में कोई हिचक दिखाई देती है तो कम से कम उनको प्राथमिकता तो अवश्य ही दी जानी चाहिये ।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि जितनी भी बंजर जमीन है, जितनी भी ऊसर जमीन है, जितने भी सरकारी फार्म जो बेकार हैं, जिनसे कोई फायदा नहीं हो रहा है, वे सबके सब इन लोगों को दे दिये जायें । ऐसी बंजर जमीन को तोड़ने के लिये सरकार को इन हरिजनों और आदिम जाति के लोगों को तथा उनके घर में रहने वाले नौजवानों को दावत देनी चाहिये और बुलाना चाहिये और उनसे कहना चाहिये कि वे इस जमीन को तोड़ें और खेती योग्य बनायें । इससे सरकार के सामने जो इस समय खाद्य समस्या है वह भी हल हो जायेगी और जो बेकारी हरिजनों में व्याप्त है वह भी दूर हो जायेगी । इससे वे लोग दूसरी जातियों के लोगों के समकक्ष भी आ सकेंगे ।

मैं चाहता हूं कि उनके लिये नौकरियों की व्यवस्था भी की जाये । मैं नहीं चाहता कि बड़ी नौकरियां ही उनको दी जायें । लेकिन कम से कम जिन नौकरियों के वे योग्य हैं वे नौकरियां तो उनको मिलनी ही चाहिये

यादव]

और उनको दी ही जानी चाहिये । यदि सरकार उनको नौकरियां नहीं देती है तो बेकारी का भत्ता उन लोगों को अवश्य मिलना चाहिये ।

चौथी बात सामाजिक असमानता को दूर करने की है । जब तक हिन्दुस्तान में आपसी शादी का व्यवहार नहीं होगा, मिल बैठ कर खान पान की व्यवस्था नहीं होगी, चाहे जितने लम्बे भाषण आप दे दें इसका कोई असर नहीं होने वाला है और सामाजिक असमानता दूर नहीं होगी । सरकार को चाहिये कि सवर्ण जातियों के लोगों को जो सरकारी नौकरियों में आने के इच्छुक हैं उनके लिये किसी हरिजन के यहां वैवाहिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित करना अनिवार्य कर दिया जाये । यदि ऐसा नहीं किया जा सकता तो कम से कम यह एक विशेष योग्यता अवश्य समझी जानी चाहिये ।

आज हरिजन मन्दिर प्रवेश का प्रश्न भी हमारे सामने है । वाराणसी में उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री डा० सम्पूर्णानन्द भी रहते हैं और गृह मंत्री श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी भी रहते हैं । आपको मालूम ही होगा कि इस सदन ने अनटचेबिलिटी आफेंसिस बिल पास किया था जो कि अब एक्ट है और सारे भारतवर्ष पर लागू है । उसकी भी वहां पर मानहानि हो गई है । इसमें यह व.जिक्र है कि कोई भी अदालत जहां मुकदमा चल रहा हो चाहे वह किसी भी एक्ट के तहत हो इस एक्ट के बाद वह खत्म हो जायेगा । लेकिन वाराणसी के मुनसिफ ने वहां के हरिजनों को एक इंटेरिम इंजेक्शन जारी करके मन्दिर प्रवेश से रोका । वहां पर असेम्बली में यह प्रश्न उठाया गया और माननीय सम्पूर्णानन्द ने, जो स्वयं ब्राह्मण बनने में बहुत इच्छुक हैं कहा कि हमको इस प्रश्न को इस दृष्टि से देखना चाहिये कि जो दूसरे सवर्ण लोग हैं, जो दूसरे सनातन धर्मावलम्बी हैं, उनके मान मर्यादा की भी रक्षा हो । उनकी इस तरह से रक्षा करते हुए हमें वहां पर कटघरा लगा देना चाहिये जहां से हरिजन दूर से ही दर्शन कर लें । अगर डा० सम्पूर्णानन्द जी में तथा श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी में ईमानदारी थी तो क्यों न वे हरिजनों को साथ लेकर विश्वनाथ मन्दिर में दाखिल हुए । ऐसा मालूम होता है कि सरकार की प्रवृत्तियां तो हरिजनों को कुछ चीजें दे कर उनकी वोट लेना है । अगर यह न होता तो राष्ट्रपति डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद का यह काम कि वाराणसी में जा कर दो सौ ब्राह्मणों से पांव धोयें क्या इस बात का द्योतक नहीं है कि यह हिन्दुस्तान में कोई समता, कोई बराबरी लाने की बात नहीं चाहते ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : राष्ट्रपति को बीच में नहीं लाना चाहिये ।

श्री यादव : मैं डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद कह देता हूं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह नाम भी यहां न लाया जाये ।

श्री यादव : इस प्रकार का कार्य, श्रीमान्, इस बात का द्योतक है कि सरकार स्वयं इस चीज को दूर करना नहीं चाहती । इस रिपोर्ट में दिया गया है कि अनटचेबिलिटी आफेंसिस एक्ट के तहत कुल ३८० केस सारे हिन्दुस्तान में रिजिस्टर किए गए । जहां पर जातीयता है, सम्प्रदायवाद है और जहां पर हरिजनों की बहुत बुरी दशा है वहां सारे हिन्दुस्तान में केवल ३०० मुकदमों को दर्ज किया जाना तो यह साबित करता है कि छुआछूत जैसी कोई समस्या ही बाकी नहीं रह गई है । लेकिन जो वास्तविकता है वह दूसरी है । जो पददलित हैं वे पुकार पुकार कर कहते हैं कि यह जो समस्या है यह बहुत कठिन है । इन बातों इन आंकड़ों पर विश्वास करना बहुत कठिन है ।

इस में दिया हुआ है कि रामनाथपुरम के बारे में मद्रास ने रिपोर्ट नहीं दी। वहां पर भी कांग्रेस की सरकार है और केन्द्र में भी कांग्रेस की सरकार है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह सरकार का निकम्मापन ही है। यह कैसा सामंजस्य है, कि रिपोर्ट ही नहीं आती है।

इस वास्ते मैं अन्त में इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि कुछ करना है, तो सरकार को मेरे सुझावों के अनुसार करना चाहिये और इस तरह से हरिजनों की अवस्था सुधारनी चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Barman.

Shri Manay: May I know the names of the Members who are to speak?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is the name of Shri Basumatari. That name was read out then. Shri Barman has been called. Then, Shri Manay from Bombay. That is what he wanted perhaps.

Shri Manay: Yes, Sir.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will not lady Members get a chance?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Surely, they would get. I am only submitting that none of the lady Members was mentioned by the hon. Speaker. Let me exhaust all these names that were announced and then, particularly, I will take care of the lady Member.

Shri K. U. Parmar (Ahmedabad—Reserved—Sch. Castes): On a point of information, Sir, my name has been given by the Progressive Group. I represent the whole of Gujerat. Now that we have been given an opportunity statewise.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order The hon. Speaker said that he is asking one Member from each State. Now, he wants to say that he belongs to a party. I have already said: let that list be exhausted and then I will look into other names.

Shri K. U. Parmar: May I submit...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri K. U. Parmar: Let me submit one thing. You have done a great injustice in the reorganisation of States. Bombay is a bi-lingual State. You are not giving an opportunity to Gujerat.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would the hon. Member resume his seat or would he like this to be treated as a speech?

An Hon. Member: Is my name there?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will find out.

Shri Barman (Cooch-Behar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Sir, I want to pay my tribute to the pains that have been taken by the Special Officer and staff in preparing this report this time. We may say that many more things should have been included. But, whether that is correct or not, we must pay him the tribute that he has taken a lot of pains in travelling hundreds of miles throughout the country, in seeing the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes himself and has taken pains in collecting reports from his own staff.

But, there is one complaint made in his report, as he complained even on previous occasions, that the information that he wanted from the States, all the States did not comply with it. Therein lies the defect and it evidently shows that though, according to the Central Ministry here all these schemes are to be executed in the States, the States are not taking that much care which is expected of them. In this connection, what I want to tell the Home Ministry is that, after hearing all the complaints that are coming from all States, from all sections of the House, they should assess whether the trouble and interest that they are taking so far as they are concerned is adequate or not. If they come to the conclusion that it is not adequate, it is not up to the mark or necessity required in order

[Shri Barman]

to tackle this great and huge problem, I would request humbly that they should think over whether at least one Minister under the Home Minister should not exclusively devote himself to this. I would like Shri Datar who is experienced in this should devote his time for this purpose. The other duties that are being performed by him may be done by another Deputy Minister, if the Home Minister requires assistance Unless only one Minister exclusively takes up this job in right earnest—anyhow—I think the matter is not going to be properly tackled. Even after ten long years after Independence, the conditions remain in different parts of the country as have been vividly narrated here I do not know when this problem will be solved. If it not be solved, I apprehend that later on this Ministry may come to rue.

The incidents that have been narrated today clearly shows that though we boast ourselves to be a civilised nation, most heinous sorts of barbarism are still committed within this country. I do not like to make any comparison. But, some Members have compared this Ramanathapuram incident saying that it is worse than Jallianwala Bagh. Under a foreign regime, people wanted to violate an order that was lawfully promulgated. Certain things happended as a consequence. What happened in Ramanathapuram?

An Hon. Member: We do not know.

Shri Barman: What little has been narrated by the Member who has been returned from that constituency clearly goes to show where we stand, where this Home Government of India—I do not like to mention the State Ministry of Madras—stands. There was lawlessness of the worst order. Did not the Government know the conditions there? Did not they apprehend such a sort of trouble after the election was over? What steps did they take? If they did not take, they are to be condemned for that. What about the Central Ministry? It has been contended here that being a subject matter of the State, even questions about Ramanathapuram and later on, the Report of the Scheduled Castes Commissioner, could not be raised here. Members have mentioned that apart from the fact that the canker of casteism and communalism which remains in our country more or less in all parts of India, this was a matter which arose directly out of the elections. If that Government cannot give protection to the weaker section and protect their legitimate right of voting which we have granted them under the Constitution, can the Central Ministry remain mum and say this is not their responsibility? If that attitude be taken up by the Centre, I think nothing can be done and all the professions of the Ministry that they are doing so much and spending so much will come to no purpose. I therefore submit that this is a matter which should not be treated in the ordinary way. Year by year we go on relating our grievances, they are recorded in the proceedings and then for another year everything goes on as usual. I warn the Home Ministry here which has taken upon itself the responsibility of ameliorating the condition of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that they should be more alert than they usually are.

It has been said by the Ministry that in the Second Plan the allotment under this head has been doubled. It is so, but the Commissioner's Report shows how the last Five Year Plan has improved the condition of the Scheduled Castes. Even though the sum is a round good sum, that is Rs. 91 crores, if we analyse it, what does it come to? Out of this Rs. 91 crores, only Rs. 27·5 crores are going to the purpose of developing and improving the conditions of the Scheduled Castes. There are seven crores of these people living in this land, and Rs. 27 crores for five years is not a large sum.

Apart from that, I should again repeat that the major part of this sum of Rs. 27 crores will be given to the States, and it is they who will administer it. If the condition is this, that year after year we get in the Scheduled Castes Commissioner's Report itself that the States are not up and doing, are not alert, are not furnishing the required statistics even, then what result do we expect out of this little sum?

If I analyse it further, it would seem to be a very paltry sum. Several Members have placed their grievances before you, Sir, regarding housing, but you will find that for the purpose of housing, for the Scheduled Tribes the sum provided is only Rs. 5 crores and for Scheduled Castes only Rs. 5·87 crores for the five years of the Second Plan. So, what is the use of simply saying that we have doubled the amount, that Rs. 91 crores are going to be spent? When we analyse it, we find how paltry the sum is.

Nevertheless, we know the financial difficulties of the Government of India. But we are not concerned with what little sum they are giving or not giving. We want the conditions to be improved as fast as possible. Otherwise, confidence is going to be shaken year after year, and that is not a good sign.

As the time is short and as the hon. Speaker has directed that we should be brief, I shall now mention only two or three things in particular, especially about my own State. In the Commissioner's Report you will find that so far as under-matriculate education is concerned, all the States in India have exempted school fees, except my poor State of West Bengal. So far as my information goes, they have said that if the Centre can give the money, they will exempt the school fees, otherwise they are not financially able enough to exempt it. It is the duty of the Central Ministry that has taken up the responsibility of the amelioration of the Scheduled Castes to find out means and discuss the matter with the State Ministry. We have said so much about girl education and all that, but unless and until they give facilities for exemption of school fees and the boys are enabled to pass the matriculation standard at least, they are not going to get any help either from the State or the Centre.

How can we improve their condition? We have been satisfied with two things? We know that there are many provisions in the Constitution and that they are the undertakings of the nation, but we know the difficulty that things cannot change overnight, that the psychology and the mentality of the nation cannot change overnight, but we have banked on this, that if we get sufficient educational facilities and side by side our educated children get employment in whatever sphere possible, then automatically the other ills will gradually diminish and ultimately disappear. But the case remains that a boy who has not passed the matriculation standard will not get any help from the Centre, and hence I think the Centre should persuade the State Ministry to give the exemption in fees up to matriculation which is being given in all the other States. The other States have not only exempted school fees, they give liberal grants for Scheduled Caste hostels and also subsidise them, but no such thing in our State. So, I would place that matter at his door.

Secondly there is one thing that I would to bring to his notice. In the month of December no advertisement has yet appeared about the selection of candidates for overseas scholarships. Very high standards have been laid for Scheduled Castes, that unless they pass in the first division their application will not be considered. I know of one boy who has got first class second both in B. Sc., and M. Sc. He has obtained a seat in some university in England for the year 1958. He has appealed to me and said that no advertisement has yet been made. If such an advertisement is made and applications called for, there is every possibility of this boy being selected. What is the reason, I

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do not know. There is a rumour I have heard that because of financial difficulty the Central Government is not giving these scholarships to the backward classes. There are only 12 scholarships—four for Scheduled Castes, four for Scheduled Tribes and four for backward classes. Are they going to inflict this economy on these backward classes whose amelioration they have promised? I would urge the Minister to enquire into this matter as to why this advertisement has not yet been published.

Lastly, I would submit that I do not share any defeatist mentality in this regard. I know that at the meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Harijan Welfare—I could not attend the meeting, but I have seen the proceedings—many points were raised, and the Home Minister, on whose sympathy we bank so much, has given a very favourable reply to all those points. We want that those things should be done.

It has been stated that some of the States have not yet responded to the request for the constitution of State advisory boards where the Home Minister has proposed that the Members here should *ipso facto* become members. If we become members of the State advisory boards, then we shall know how the money that is mostly being allotted to the States is being spent, and for what purpose, and how best it could be utilised. As far as I know, some States have not yet constituted those boards. The Home Minister should pursue this matter, which was, in fact, his own suggestion.

15·32 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTTY *in the Chair*]

I know the abundant sympathy that is there towards our cause in the whole nation, but I want it to be translated into action by the various agencies, by the Government here, by the Governments in the States, and especially by the Home Minister who has taken charge of these unfortunate classes.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I have heard the till-now-six-hour-long debate yesterday and today, and I have paid very careful and earnest consideration to the numerous grievances that the hon. Members, especially of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, have raised on the floor of this House. May I point out that I sympathise with all their grievances, though sometimes it is quite natural that on account of the long period of suppression, they have worded their grievances in strong and sometimes even bitter expressions? That is natural, because here we have a community or communities that are trying to rise, that are awakened to a certain extent, and that are anxious to take their full share in the affairs of the country. That is the objective that we have kept before ourselves. Therefore, I sympathise with the various complaints, and it shall be our bounden duty to see to it that all these complaints and grievances to the extent that they are legitimate will have to be redressed either by the Central Government or by the State Government.

Under these circumstances, I should like to deal with some of the points that hon. Members have raised on the floor of the House and leave the rest to my colleague for reply after the debate is over.

So far as the Central Government's part in this affair is concerned, there has been a considerable misapprehension. I should like to point out that under the Constitution, the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is a State subject. All the same, so far as the Scheduled Tribes are concerned, there has been a constitutional obligation laid upon the Central Government, and that has got to be fulfilled.

So far as the Scheduled Castes are concerned, may I point out that in spite of the position being as it was we have spared a considerable amount under the First Five Year Plan for the removal or eradication of untouchability? I do believe there has been some progress, though I would agree with hon. Members on this side that the progress is not so much as we had expected. All the same, if we take an assessment of what has happened after the First Five Year Plan period was over, and also take into account the conditions as they were in 1951-52, we should agree, and the strongest critic too should agree that under the First Five Year Plan, we have achieved certain results which are of a fairly demonstrable character. It is true that when the First Five Year Plan started, we had to adjust ourselves, and the State Government also had to take greater care, and therefore, for a year or two, the tempo of progress was not as we had expected. But during the last three years of the First Five Year Plan there has been greater progress, there has been greater co-ordination, and what was formerly happening, namely the lapse of certain amounts, has now become a matter of the past. This also has to be taken into account.

When the Second Five Year Plan had to be prepared, naturally, we had to give more money, and especially, so far as the Scheduled Castes were concerned, it was essential that we should make grants from the Centre for welfare schemes in the interests of the Scheduled Castes and certain other classes. That was the reason why the amount provided for all these categories of classes and castes was raised from Rs. 29 crores to Rs. 91 crores. In this particular case, I may request hon. Members to go through these reports and they will see that in the Second Five Year Plan, for the first time, we have made a provision for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes. I may also point out in a general way that out of these Rs. 91 crores in the Second Five Year Plan, about Rs. 60 crores will have to be spent by the Centre.

We have evolved certain schemes according to which the whole amount will be spent by the Centre in respect of what are known as Centrally sponsored schemes, which are in respect of the welfare of all these unfortunate and till now neglected classes and castes.

So far as the States' part is concerned, the idea is that 50 per cent. should be spent by them and 50 per cent. by us. If both these things are taken into account, out of the Rs. 91 crores, about Rs. 60 crores will have to be spent by the Central Government, and about Rs. 31 crores by the various State Governments.

Therefore, you will agree that so far as the Central Government are concerned, apart from the constitutional position on which I am not laying great emphasis at this place, we are doing whatever is possible, so far as giving a larger amount of grants to the State Governments and also to the non-official agencies is concerned.

It is true that the progress may not have been as much or as rapid as desired. But as I have pointed out, this is the work of the State Governments. We have not got any executive machinery which would extend throughout the length and breadth of India for the purpose of actually executing or implementing all these schemes. After all, we have got popular governments in all the States, and, therefore, it is in the fitness of things that we depend upon the States' machinery for the purpose of executing the various schemes. That was the reason why during the last two years, after hearing the debates and complaints here, we had suggested to the State Governments to have an annual debate on the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in so far as it bears upon the conditions in the various States.

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This recommendation of ours has been accepted by some Governments; others are examining it. I do believe that there are a number of students from the States in respect of which we have no actual information. Secondly, as I have stated, the spending agency is the State Government. Therefore, I do believe that all the States in India would fall in line and would debate the Commissioner's Report as suggested. Thereby matters should become easier and difficulties would be immediately appreciated by State Governments as they are popular governments. Therefore, the whole task would be rendered very easy Otherwise, what happens is that we have to bear the whole blame of hon Members' criticism We are prepared to bear it, but you will agree that so far as the Special Officer and the State Governments are concerned, there are certain limitations Therefore, progress will be slow. All the same, I am happy that all State Governments are trying their best to do whatever is possible and all the difficulties and technicalities formerly coming in the way are gradually becoming a matter of the past.

This question has a two-fold aspect One aspect, so far as the Scheduled Castes are concerned, is, rightly or wrongly, the social aspect Whatever may have been the past, now it is no use merely blaming it We have to take conditions in society as such All of us are agreed that conditions in Hindu society have got to be improved almost radically. To tackle this social question, all of us, including the so-called higher or lower castes, have to think of ourselves as one community. We must get over the effects of suppression and isolation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. To the extent that it is a social problem, reform can, and must, be only through certain persuasive means or propaganda to be carried on by the awakened society. The appeal has to go to all the members of Hindu society. It is society that has to bear the burden; it is society that has been tyrannical in the past and it is society that has to pay for it by self-improvement. That is one of the most effective ways Gandhiji had placed before what are called Savarnas

This is a factor that must always be taken into account, when hon. Members belonging to Scheduled Castes criticise us. What can we do at Government level? Firstly, we can have laws But you will understand that the force of legislation cannot be so strong as we imagine. Secondly, we have to work for the economic uplift of the members of these communities by making grants You would agree that on this question of grants, the Central Government cannot in any case be blamed for not making good grants at all The State Governments also have agreed to spend more We have to take all these circumstances into account I would appeal to hon. Members, specially those belonging to the Scheduled Castes, to take the realities into account and not necessarily be bitter, nor use strong words After all, all these people have to live together and die together They must try to develop feelings of comradeship

This is the reason why in the Untouchability Offences Act, we did not put in very stern measures If we had put in stern measures, if for example, a particular Savarna was punished sternly, it would have certain reactions very unfavourable or adverse to the poor Harijans who lived in small numbers in outlying villages So we have to be careful.

Hon Members here complain that the number of cases registered under the Act is small We should understand the difficulties But we have issued instructions that whenever the slightest complaint is made, our police officers have to take action. If, for example, no complaint is made at all—let us not think of conditions in Delhi or New Delhi; let us take

into account conditions in the farthermost villages where still, unfortunately, our Harijan brothers and sisters have to rise—it is because they are affected by a great sense of oppression and nervousness. In fact, I myself took action in this respect. We requested the State Governments to to take action, wherever necessary. Do you know what reply we received? They stated that people, especially in the villages, were so nervous and so upset with fear that they were not prepared to give evidence at all. After all, it is a case not merely for registration but of proceeding according to the law of evidence also. That is the reason why the number is small.

All the same, I would request hon. Members to bear in mind the frailties of our brothers in the Savarna camp All of us have to try to improve the mental condition of those people to the extent necessary and then to carry on this work. Where it is found that ultimately the long arm of law has to be applied, then naturally we should not hesitate; we ought to be very stern to put the law in motion.

Then a point was raised that the Central Government were not taking special interest or effective steps for removing the difficulties connected with the lot of the Scheduled Castes May I point out that we have proposed a conference of Ministers in charge of Scheduled Castes' interests and Social Welfare in the States.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: When?

Shri Datar: As early as possible, preferably in January Let the hon. Member understand the difficulties. We have to deal with all those people. That conference has been called for the purpose of directing the attention of State Ministers to the various problems that hon. Members have mentioned. I cannot answer why a particular thing was not done in a particular State. Therefore, we shall have a conference attended by Ministers, officers and some others also. I am quite confident that we shall be in a position to persuade them to take stronger measures not only on the social side but also on the economic side. We are all anxious that the welfare of Scheduled Castes is brought about as early as possible.

There is also another proposal before us, that as in the case of assessment of results of Community Projects, we might send out a team of Members of Parliament and others to find out how the conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are and what are the special difficulties or handicaps due to which progress is not so effective or rapid as it should be. On this question, we are always responsive to all legitimate criticism and we are trying to do whatever is possible

I would very rapidly go over certain aspects of the Second Five Year Plan in so far as they deal with the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes together because .

Mr. Chairman: Will the hon. Minister take a long time?

Shri Datar: I shall try to finish exactly at 4 P.M. I will not take a minute more.

So far as this is concerned, I may point out that we are going to spare about Rs. 10·5 crores for Scheduled Caste housing schemes. Taking all the schemes under the different Ministries, the amount that we are going to spend is about Rs. 10·5 crores. My hon. friend, Shri Barman complained that the amount was a trifle. Let him know that formerly there was no amount at all. During this period we are going to spend Rs. 10·5 crores so far as the housing of the Harijans alone is concerned. I have seen that the State Governments are also anxious to have good Harijan colonies. But, it should not be only a Harijan colony or an Adivasi colony because thereby we shall be perpetuating the feelings of segregation. That was the reason why we have requested the States Governments to introduce, at least to some extent, the principle of

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having a cosmopolitan society. Those communities who are not Harijans, but who are also equally economically backward, they should also be there to a certain extent so that all the time let not the Scheduled Caste members think themselves only as Scheduled castes and let not the Tribals think themselves only as tribal members and I was a . . .

Shri Thimmaiah: Is it not out of the same amount allotted to the Harijans for housing that you are constructing all these houses?

Mr. Chairman: Let the hon. Minister go on.

Shri Datar: That is a cosmopolitan society that is going to be raised.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member wants to know whether the housing would be for all or for the Scheduled Castes only.

Shri Datar: There are a number of Harijan hostels already If it is found that if the interests of the Scheduled Castes suffer we shall give them more amount.

I was amazed by a constant reference in the speeches of Shri Jaipal Singh to tribal people. His advice or his view appears to be, 'Hands off the Scheduled Tribes'. That is not the correct view at all. The Scheduled Tribes people are as much our people as the other people.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I did not say that.

Shri Datar: That is how I could read it. And, so far as these people are concerned, we are trying our best to remove the effects of isolation. So far as the Scheduled Castes and Tribes are concerned, all this isolation has got to go; backwardness has also got to go.

My hon. friend was rather upset by the way in which certain hon. Members stated that backwardness should not be perpetuated. In fact, I may point out that the Scheduled Castes Commissioner himself has stated in one of his conclusions that backwardness has a tendency to perpetuate itself. Therefore, backwardness can and should have no vested interests as such. All of us have before us the objective of removing backwardness altogether from Indian society. I would, therefore, submit that we have to develop a cosmopolitan society; and to the extent that grievances are there, to the extent that tyranny is there, they have to be removed and all the people are to be put on a footing of equality so far as Indian citizenship is concerned.

Then, I would very briefly mention certain points So far as housing schemes are concerned, Rs. 10·8 crores would be spent So far as cottage industry for these communities is concerned we are spending Rs. 8.5 crores and 11,000 persons would be trained; 825 cottage industry centres would be opened and 87 industrial and technical training classes would also be opened and the total cost would be Rs 4·03 crores. In addition to all these, we are having what are known as intensive multi-purpose schemes

Yesterday my colleague made a reference to it and such blocks would be large in number and they would benefit to a very intensive degree the interests of the Scheduled Tribes in particular.

Then, we are going to train welfare workers also. One of the various difficulties that we are confronted with is that we have to train various classes of social workers. We are taking in the help of the Tata School of Social Economics to which we are going to give grants for the purpose of training bands after bands of social workers so far as the Scheduled Classes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned.

Then, the hon. Member suggested that so far as the non-official organisations were concerned they are mostly allied to Congress. That is not correct at all. (*Interruption*) Will the hon. Member hear me. The Servants of India Society is being helped; the Red Cross Society is being helped, and a number of other societies or institutions are being helped. The Ramakrishna Mission is being helped. Therefore, may I point out that it is not the Congress or allied institutions that alone are being helped.

In this respect, under the first five Year Plan we gave grants of Rs. 98 lakhs. The States also utilised agencies of non-officials for the purpose of giving grants to the extent of Rs. 90 lakhs under the First Plan and Rs. 20 lakhs were given by the Centre under the Second Five Year Plan. The total amount of help to these non-official organisations would be Rs. 208 lakhs of which Rs. 118 lakhs would be by the Centre and Rs. 90 lakhs would be by the States.

So far as the land problem is concerned, it is a very vital problem. I agree; and it is a question on which recently there was a discussion in the Central Advisory Committee for Scheduled Castes. We have requested the State Governments to give as much as possible of the lands they have to the landless Scheduled Caste people. In fact, from the figures that we have, up to the end of 1955, it is 317,000 acres. So far as the Scheduled Tribes and Harijans are concerned, about 5 lakhs have already been granted to them. We are also giving some legal aid.

So far as the report of the Scheduled Castes Commissioner is concerned, some observations here and there are due to some misunderstanding on his part. In this respect, I may point out that in one of his reports he contended that the amount spent was about Rs. 42 crores. But, actually during the last year the amount has come down. The figures are not correct to the extent we may know. What he said about the First Five Year Plan and in respect of last year depended on the assumed expenditure and not the actual expenditure. If the assumed expenditure is taken into account, naturally, it would be high. That is the reason why he has stated in the course of his report—in section 5—that the amount spent has been fairly less. He stated that the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 42·5 crores but then he found it was Rs. 25·8 crores. The calculation he has made is not correct; because he himself has pointed out that there must be an addition of at least Rs. 5 crores; and in the course of his remarks, he has stated that the accounts have got to be checked up.

16 hrs.

When the accounts are checked up you will find that the amount that has been spent in the first year is not so small. I would make a reference to what the hon. Member stated about Vishwanath Temple. Some complaints were made that the temple was not open at all. From the information, I have got I can say that a batch of Harijans entered the Vishwanath Temple, Varanasi, that is Benares, on December 15th. The injunction to which the hon. Member referred in a complaining spirit has been withdrawn. The injunction was vacated by the court on December 11. Thereafter, the State Government have pointed out how a number of persons who obstructed the Harijans entering the temple have been proceeded against. Some have already been sentenced to an imprisonment of three months. It was one of the oldest temples and therefore, orthodox class people tried to keep the Temple away from the Harijans. To the extent it was possible, it was naturally wrong on the part of the orthodox people to have prevented the entry of Harijans into this Temple. But happily, Harijans have entered and those who were obstructing have been convicted under the Untouchability Offence Act. In these circumstances, you will agree that whatever possible is being done.

[Shri Datar]

18.02 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

So far as Ramanathapuram is concerned, I am not going into any other aspect. I may point out that the Government of India have already granted Rs 143,000 for the purpose of rehabilitating those persons, Scheduled Castes or Maravars or others but mostly Scheduled Castes. When we make grants, we do not make any discrimination at all. Rs. 1,43,000 had been given on the basis that the State Government would be spending Rs. 50 on each case and the other Rs. 50 would be found from the Government of India funds. Thereafter, we have also recently received a proposal from the Madras Government that they are anxious to have some more grants and that they are prepared to spend some more amount for the purpose of permanent rehabilitation of the persons who have suffered greatly—both the Maravars and Harijans. After all we have taken into account the interest of all these communities—Maravars and others. They were a martial class During the British time, they were ex-criminal tribes. They also come into the picture and we shall try to help them because ultimately both these communities have to economically rehabilitate and feelings of absolute cordiality and brotherhood have to be established there. Therefore, may I point out that the State Government had been doing all that was necessary not only regarding the law and order conditions there but also regarding the economic rehabilitation.

श्री गजपति राव . उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं। हर साल यह रिपोर्ट यहां पर पेश की जाती है और लोक-सभा इसको नजूर करती है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि होम मिनिस्ट्री, जिस के द्वारा नियुक्त कमिश्नर द्वारा हर साल ये रिकोमेंडेशन्स दी जाती हैं रिपोर्ट में, उनको मानने के लिये बाउंड डाउन है या नहीं ? यदि है, तो क्यों उनको नहीं मानती है ? चुनाव क्षेत्रों में शैड्यूल्ड कास्टस के मैम्बर एप्वाइंट करने के लिये, उनका संरक्षित कोटा पूरा करने के लिये जो सुझाव दिये जाते हैं या अन्य सुझाव दिये जाते हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूं, उन पर अमल क्यों नहीं किया जाता है ?

Shri Datar: May I point out that he is an officer appointed under the Constitution and his recommendations are entitled to very great weight.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If his answer would take some time, he may take it up tomorrow.

Shri Datar: I will finish. This will be the last sentence. The report mostly concerns the various State Governments. So, it is for the State Governments to take these recommendations into account and give effect to them and remove all the grievances. What we are doing is we are immediately bringing them to the attention of the various State Governments. So far as the Central Government are concerned, they are trying their best to implement them to the extent that can be done

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before we take up discussion of the next item, I have just to announce to the House that I have decided to expunge certain portions of the speech of Mr Kureel While speaking, he had referred to some examination that had been held by the U.P.S.C and then made certain observations

This portion would be expunged The U.P.S.C. is a statutory body, independent of the Executive and no reflection can be cast and should be cast against the honesty or *bona fides* of the U.P.S.C. The criticism of the Member contained in the portion in question was improper and cannot be allowed to remain on the record.*

*Please see column No. 6542.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF STATE TRADING CORPORATION OF INDIA (PRIVATE) LTD.

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the First Annual Report of the State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Limited laid on the Table of the House on the 21st November, 1957, be taken into consideration."

My purpose in seeking to raise the discussion is two-fold: (1) to obtain from the Government some clarification of their intentions in regard to the scope of activities of the STC and (2) to undertake an examination and review of the working of the S.T.C for the period covered by this report

In regard to the first point, it is unfortunate that before or at the time the STC was established no discussion took place in Parliament, nor did Government make any specific announcement of their intentions You may be aware that the Government had appointed two Committees on State Trading one in 1949 and another in 1952 The first Committee had recommended that State trading might be undertaken in certain commodities such as foodgrains, fertilisers, steel and coal, the import of West African cotton and export of certain handloom cottage and small industry products

The 1952 Committee was appointed to review the recommendations of the 1949 Committee Certain amount of time had lapsed Government had taken no action on the report of that Committee It reported that State trading should not be engaged in. The time was not opportune as conditions have changed except in regard to the export of handloom cloth and certain cottage and small industry products.

Matters lay dormant after that until a private Member's Resolution was moved in this House by Shri Gopalan urging State trading in certain export commodities. Though that Resolution was rejected, the then Commerce Minister intervened to observe:

> "We propose to examine and consider whether it is necessary to set up a State trading organisation in order, firstly to facilitate the development of trade with countries where trade is in Government hands and secondly, to assist Government in solving difficulties and problems for which private trading channels are found to be inadequate"

Nothing happened thereafter until May 1956 when the State Trading Corporation was itself established Its objectives, as stated in the Memorandum of Association are:

> "To organise and effect exports from and imports into India of all such goods and commodities as the company may from time to time determine and the purchase, sale and transport of and general trade in such goods and commodities in India or anywhere else in the world and to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objective"

Though this objective is all embracing and very wide, an impression has been going out that the S T.C. should engage itself only the promotional activities and its functions should be very narrow In theory there is no reason why State trading should be less advantageous economically than private trading In practice it may or may not be so

But it is interesting to observe that not only communist countries but many capitalist countries such as Argentina, Britain and even America have engaged in State trading on a large or small scale. Both promotion of economic development and Government revenues from out of the profits of the State trading organisation were

[Shri Bimal Ghose]

the objectives of the Argentina Trade Promotion Institute, which is Argentina's State trading organisation.

In recent years, Sir, two major factors have imparted an impetus to the growth of State trading. One is the spread of socialism and the other is the foreign exchange difficulties experienced by many countries.

Sir, I should like to have from the Government today some clear enunciation of their intentions with regard to the activities of the State Trading Corporation. I hope the hon. Minister will not, following the former Commerce Minister, say something to this effect, namely, as did at the former Commerce Minister meeting of the Export Advisory Council sometime in May, 1956, that "to define the orbit of this Corporation would be tantamount to defeating the main purpose for which the organisation was brought into being"; nor, I think, would he give us a vague answer like the one which is incorporated in the Directors' Report, namely, that "in choosing the commodities and in determining its business methods, your Corporation has sought to be guided largely by considerations of public policy and public interest", which merely mean nothing. I should like to know from the hon. Minister whether his intention is merely that it should have a promotional objective, export promotion, or whether his intention is, in addition, to carry on trade with communist countries or where trade is in the hands of monopolistic cartels, or whether it should be further expanded and also undertake trade for the purpose of, let us say, profit.

Now, before I come to the second point, there is one matter to which I should like to draw your attention, as it appears to me to be anomalous. Once we have a State Trading Organisation, one would have expected that all State trading activities of the Government should come under the purview of that Organisation. One wonders, therefore, why we have separate departments or separate organisations such as the Steel Control or the Small Industries Corporation, which also engage in trading activities. If the answer is that different Ministries are in charge of these departments, then that would not be an adequate and satisfying answer; or, if the explanation is that the work, let us say, of Steel Control is very complicated, that would also be not very adequate or satisfactory, because then it would be an assumption that the S.T.C. is not in a position to take up complicated business.

Coming to the activities of the State Trading Corporation, before I undertake an examination of the financial results there are certain points that I should like to bring to your notice. Firstly, although the Corporation has done some useful work in developing markets for certain new items such as shoes, woollen fabrics, it has not succeeded in expanding the export trade of the country at all. If export promotion was its main objective then, judged by that standard, its success has been nil or negative. In 1956-57, for whatever reason, our exports were less than in 1955-56, although for two or three years before that exports had been expanding, and 1956-57 covers about 10½ months of the working of the State Trading Corporation.

Secondly, Sir, I should like to draw your attention to one item, namely, cement, which has been the subject of a lot of criticism. I am not at the moment referring to the subject of the commission earned; I am only referring to this point, namely, the prices fixed by the Corporation. The price is very much higher than what would have been justified by the amount paid to the cement industry and the expenses incurred. But the explanation was that cement had to be imported, and with a view to have a pool price the prices levied were very much higher. But my point is this, that when it was found out that imports would be very much less than

was anticipated, why had not the Government then reduced the prices by about Rs. 12 or Rs. 13 but had made the consumer pay the higher price?

I heard the Commerce Minister say somewhere that even if the prices were reduced, it would have only helped the blackmarketeers because they would have increased their profit. But that, Sir, is not quite the true picture, because if you examine what is the distribution made of the cement produced you will find that the bulk of it is allocated to public and semi-public institutions and only a small portion is allocated to dealers for selling in the market. So far as the amount allocated to public or semi-public institutions is concerned, there should be no question of profiteering. Then arises the question, if there is profiteering, if there is blackmarketing, if it is true—as it is true, Sir—that you can buy any amount of cement in the market if you are prepared to pay a price, how does it come about, how does this cement come to the blackmarket? If there is any leakage, the leakage occurs in regard to supplies made available to public and semi-public institutions, and Government should try to do something about that. Therefore, there was no justification for making the consumer pay this high price and earn a surplus of Rs. 5·01 crores, which is the measure of the high prices that the consumers were made to pay.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Measure of the cost of State Trading.

Shri Bimal Ghose: That is in addition to the commission that State trading earned to the extent of Rs. 69 lakhs, which also came from the price the consumer had to pay.

The next question arises, what is the Government's intention with regard to this fund, which the S.T.C. is holding on behalf of Government, this fund of Rs. 5·01 crores. There has been a demand that this amount should be made available to the industry. But Government should realise that this is the fund which has been built up by charging a higher price to many Government, public and semi-public institutions, and the money has come out of the tax-payer's funds, from the money that the tax-payers have paid. Therefore, if this is to be made available, certainly it should not be by way of grant.

Thirdly, there is the question of the commission which the S.T.C. had charged. The S.T.C. had done nothing about this business. The S.T.C. has no distributing organisation. The distributing organisation was that of the private traders, particularly C.M.I. of A.C.C., and yet 1¼ per cent. commission for agency services was charged which brought in a revenue of Rs. 69 lakhs. That is exorbitant. A ¼ per cent. commission would have given Rs. 13 lakhs to Rs. 14 lakhs and should have been considered sufficient.

Then I come to the question of ores. I should like to have first one explanation. Although our total exports have been increasing . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Simply for my information, may I know how long the hon. Member is likely to take?

Shri Bimal Ghose: I will take about 30 to 35 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If I allow the hon. Member to take 35 minutes, then 35 minutes will have to be given to the hon. Minister also. There would be only 50 minutes left for other hon. Members.

Shri Bimal Ghose: I will try to finish in another 15 minutes. I think I have only taken less than 15 minutes, about 12 to 13 minutes.

I was referring to ores. The first point on which I would like to have clarification is this. Although our exports of iron ores during the period from June, 1956 to July, 1957 had been of the order of about Rs. 11 crores and of manganese about Rs. 23 crores, I

[Shri Bimal Ghose]

find that the STC sales are only about Rs 2.3 crores and Rs 1.8 crores respectively. The monopoly in iron ore trading was taken over by the STC in July, 1956. 40 per cent of the manganese ore trade is also in the hands of the STC. Then, why is it that only a very small proportion is accounted for by STC sales when the exports are very much larger? Does the STC sell its quotas to private traders? I do not think that is so. Then, what is the explanation, I should like to know.

Secondly, the private traders claim that if the trade were in their hands they would have done as well. Of course, that is a matter to which one cannot give any satisfactory answer. But, this is true, namely, the STC has not found out any new markets. In reply to a question yesterday, the hon. Minister said that no new markets had been found out in regard to iron ores. That is what he said in reply to a question yesterday—I believe it was Question No. 1244. No new markets have been found out except in Europe and America. But Europe and America were the traditional markets. If a new market has been found out, it is only in regard to Italy—about 75,000 tons. That is what they may claim.

The question is that exports have been increased to Japan. But, so far as new markets are concerned, I do not think that any new markets have been found out except in Italy in regard to iron ores, and nothing in regard to manganese.

It has also to be remembered that the STC enjoys special facilities in regard to transport and shipping which were not available to the private sector. Also, the period 1956-57, the period covered by the STC's working, was a seller's market. All these were in favour of the STC, but, as I said, it is difficult to say if private traders would have done better. We only hoped that the STC would have done still better. But there had been certain charges levelled against the STC in connection with manganese ore export and I would like the hon. Minister to give us some satisfactory explanation in regard to these charges.

These charges are, firstly, that the STC has sold mostly high grade ores for which no special effort or organisation was necessary although the usual market practice in former times had been to sell a certain percentage of medium and low grade ores along with high grade ores. Secondly, the STC had accepted terms which had exposed shippers to the risk of rejection of goods at any time. Thirdly, the STC has not developed new markets in manganese ores. Fourthly, the STC has not always covered its commitments and had thereby suffered losses.

I want to say a word about soda ash. There have been two criticisms. one is that the STC had imported when internal production could meet the demand. Secondly, that the STC had released its stocks when there was difficulty so far as the internal producers were concerned in selling their own product. I do not think there is any justification in regard to the first charge. But I believe that there is some justification in regard to the second charge, because I find that while their stocks have been increasing at a very rapid rate the STC stocks have been more or less stable. I can quite realise—it was a good idea—that the STC should import light soda ash with a view to maintain prices stable. But if we allow private traders to function and we also want them to expand their production to meet internal demand, certainly the private sector should be given the first right to sell their product in the market and the STC should release their stocks only when there is a shortfall experienced. It is found that although there is a difference in the figures given by the private sector from those given by the Government, their stocks have been increasing. In September, for example,

the stocks as revealed by the Government statistics, were about 9,000 tons or a little over 9,000 tons, whereas the figure given by the two main manufacturers is a little more than 16,000 tons, although in January their stocks were about 4,000 tons or so.

The next point I want to bring to your notice is about business associates. I want to make two observations It appears that the STC is utilising these business associates to do all the work and just earn commission. Complaints have been made that there are certain lines in which the STC has done nothing—I had raised this point here in regard to the import of medicines for which payments have to be made in rupees and a commission had to be paid to the STC although nothing was done by the STC

The second point is an important and serious point and that is, this practice will drive the small man out of business This is assisting only the bigger men. For, the STC in taking the business associates will certainly lay down certain qualifications which will be impossible to be fulfilled by the smaller men. Here, I shall cite a case which is contained in a letter, which I received only yesterday. It refers to the imports of caustic soda and its distribution through agents by the STC. It says:

> "The distribution is as under: 37½ per cent through Imperial Chemical Industries, 37½ per cent. through Tata Chemicals, Ltd., 15 per cent—Indian Chemical Merchants' Association, Calcutta, and 10 per cent—Chemical and Alkali Distributors, Ltd."

And the comment is:

> "You will notice from this that 75 per cent. of distribution is done through two giants, one of which is the ICI—a foreign concern. Will you please demand that Calcutta and Bombay Association and Dist. Ltd., be given a large share?"

Incidentally, this letter also refers to another topic which I may mention for the hon Minister's consideration. The reference is to titanium dioxide, a product in which my friend Shri V. P. Nayar takes a lot of interest It is said here that the titanium dioxide is sold in Bombay market at Rs. 3 per lb and in Calcutta market at Rs. 3-8-0 per lb. although official company's selling price is Re 1·37 naye paise. "Will you please therefore demand that the STC should take over this distribution and move on the lines of caustic soda?"

Before I come to trading accounts, I should like to say a word about the management personnel which is a very important matter for such an institution like the STC because the success of the STC will depend upon the competence of its management personnel. Unfortunately, there has been public criticism and this criticism is two-fold It is said that a high percentage of the STC officers are retired officials. The question arises whether they were recruited in spite of their being retired officials because they were considered exceptionally competent to undertake this kind of business.

Secondly another criticism is that even more than a majority of officers in the STC happen to belong to one particular State. Is it because that special experience in or competence for this business is found only in one particular State, or is there any other explanation?

Finally, I come to the financial results of the Corporation. On the face of it, it would appear that the financial results obtained by the Corporation are impressive because not only Rs. 51 lakhs are paid by way of income-tax and Rs. 6 lakhs distributed by way of dividend but large appropriations are made to various reserve funds. I shall crave your indulgence for a little more examination of the financial results. If you take only the trading account, on a business of Rs. 10 crores, the profit earned is

[Shri Bimal Ghose.]

about Rs. 35 lakhs gross, which works out to about 3·5 per cent gross profit. The net profit would be a little over 2 per cent.

When you analyse the income, the total income is about Rs. 110 lakhs out of which Rs. 69 lakhs is accounted for by commission, Rs. 35 lakhs by the trading,—gross profits, not net profits—and Rs. 6 lakhs by way of interest and differences in exchange. Out of the sum of Rs. 69 lakhs, Rs. 68,32,000 or a little over is accounted for by earnings from cement. This is a huge sum and it has been earned by making the consumers pay, which was, I think, an immoral thing to do.

I said that so far as trading activities are concerned, 3.5 per cent. is the gross profit and probably a little over 2 per cent. would be the net profit. There is one item which I did not see in the accounts. What is the interest paid on loans taken for the Corporation's activities? Did the Corporation need any loanable funds? If the Corporation needs loanable funds, I find on the liabilities side in one place, a loan from the Government and the State Bank of an amount of Rs. 4·7 or Rs. 5 crores. The interest that is paid on trading account and bank charges is only about Rs. 1·90 lakhs. About Rs. 1·90 lakhs would be accounted for by borrowing about Rs. 30 lakhs only. If it is contended that the State Trading Corporation can carry on its business with a borrowed capital of Rs. 30 lakhs, it would be rather strange. If the borrowing is of the order of Rs. 5 crores, even if you pay 5 per cent. interest, the interest charges would have come to Rs. 25 lakhs. An ordinary trader is charged 6 per cent. or 6½ per cent. If you were to take that into account, not only would there have been a loss on trading account, but the profits would have been very much less. On all showing, it has to be contended that so far as the financial results are concerned, if this Corporation were a private company, the shareholders would have considered the results very much depressing and would have considered that it was indicative of inefficiency and probably also of mismanagement.

I am aware that Corporation is a public institution and this is only its first year of working and, therefore, we should not be very hard. Nor is it my intention to run down or belittle the achievements of the State Trading Corporation. As you may have realised, my sympathies are with the STC. I would like to see it expand its activities and prosper. But, powerful forces are against it, the whole might of the private sector. I will for your information quote two observations from two recent reports.

One is from the Export Promotion Committee where it is said:

> "Barring stray exceptions, the replies received (by the Committee) clearly showed that our traders and manufacturers do not look upon the S.T.C. with any favour."

They went on to say that the Corporation should not be given monopoly rights to export a commodity unless traders individually or collectively are unable to promote its exports. The implication is that private monopolies with their enormous powers of exploiting the consumer may be tolerated but not Government monopolies which may be presumed to operate in the public interest.

The other observation is from a recent report of the industrial delegation which had gone abroad, which says:

> "The encroachment of the State Trading Corporation upon private trade was looked upon with great apprehension and as a beginning to 'something much more serious'."

This was said while the report was dealing with deterrents to foreign investment in this country. I need hardly say that I do not share the sentiments expressed in these statements I would only like to impress upon the hon Minister that the State Trading Corporation will have to do very much better, and set up a much more efficient organisation if it is to fulfil the purpose which many of us want it to accomplish—and that certainly is not to function as a mere adjunct to and a servant of the private sector.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the first Annual Report of the State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Limited laid on the Table of the House on the 21st November, 1957, be taken into consideration"

This is before the House for consideration We have already spent 35 minutes.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Thirty minutes

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Thirty-five minutes We have to rise at 6 o'clock

Shri Bimal Ghose: Shri Datar finished at 4.07.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even then, the hon. Member would appreciate that we have to rise at 6 o'clock.

An. Hon. Member: Why not at 6·30?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a function in the Central Hall where the President is unveiling a portrait and we would like to be there. All hon. Members would like to be there in time. We have to disperse at 6 o'clock. There are one hour and twenty-five minutes. May I know how long the hon. Minister would require for a reply?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): Not less than half an hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are fifty-five minutes. I have got twelve names. There must be many rising in their seats who would like me to call them. About two dozen hon. Members would like to participate. Can I have some solution from hon. Members here how to proceed?

Some Hon. Members: Five minutes.

Some Hon. Members: Ten minutes

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Mr Deputy-Speaker, my hon. friend Shri Bimal Ghose has practically covered all the points. I shall try to take up some of the residual points.

I should refer to the price charged by the State Trading Corporation for cement. Shri Bimal Ghose referred to the commission which, I agree with him, should not have been charged at least at that rate About Rs. 69 lakhs that is credited to the State Trading Corporation was practically for no specific service rendered because the State Trading Corporation has no machinery of its own for distribution of cement About the price fixed the original idea was to import about 5 or 6 lakh tons of cement They could import only 2½ lakh tons. They fixed the price on the basis of the loss to be incurred on the import estimated previously They could not import more Yet they charged the higher price.

This brings me to the fundamental question. Whenever the State enters into trade or commercial transactions, what is the protection to the public against any rate charged by the State enterprise? As long as it is in the hands of private enterprise, there is some competition. The State also can intervene and fix a fair price. But, when a commercial transaction goes into the hands of the State—and we are committed to a socialist pattern of society and more and more the public sector will extend its operation in industrial and commercial activities,—in such a case, what is the protection of the consumer against anything done by the State Trading Corporation or any organisation of a similar nature? It is not quite enough that a certain service has been socialised. That is no protection to the consumers. Here is a book on Over-

[Shri A. C. Guha]

head Costs by an eminent economist, Prof. Lewis of the Manchester University. He has stated: that it is incompatible with democracy that a small board should be given power over immense resources, over the lives of hundreds of thousands of workers and the satisfaction of millions of consumers without further controls over their action

Here is just the case: a small corporation, conducted by a board and some managing director or something like that They have fixed the price of cement, and the consumer has to pay that price. It is an indirect way of imposing an excise duty. I would suggest that that is the privilege only of this House to put an excise duty direct or indirect. By fixing a higher price and making a profit of Rs. 5 crores, the State Trading Corporation has put a sort of indirect excise duty on the sale of cement. I think thereby the State Trading Corporation has transgressed the limits of fair business, and also transgressed the limits of its authority

I may here refer to the Fiscal Commission's Report of which the Speaker of this House was an important Member They suggested in page 222·

> "It now remains for us to indicate the commercial and financial policy, the Government or semi-Government industrial undertakings should follow. The structure as well the conditions of work should be such as to ensure that community knows the cost of what they are doing, the community is satisfied with this cost, that it is equitably distributed and that the decision of the public authority is taken democratically."

So, this report has suggested that there should be some consumers' council attached to each State industry or State commercial enterprise, and there should also be a tribunal just as in the case of the railways there is the Railway Rates Tribunal to which any individual consumer or the consumers' council can refer any case of higher prices being charged.

It is not good enough that a certain enterprise is conducted by the State. That gives no guarantee to the consumer of a fair deal. So, I suggest the Government may consider the setting up of a consumer council for each one of the public enterprises and also rates tribunals to which such cases may be referred so that the tribunals may fix the price or the rate at which the thing is supplied.

The Fiscal Commission has given a long note on this subject and has suggested that the decision of the rates tribunal should be more or less final. As in the case of the railway, it is suggested there should be a rates tribunal here also I think it is a suggestion which may be considered by the Commerce and Industry Ministry and also by the Government as such.

Then I come to the other activities of the Corporation. I think one new line that the Corporation opened is the export of shoes to USSR. I hope the rumours of complaints that we have been hearing about this transaction are not correct, but I would ask the hon Minister to take the House into confidence and say if it is a fact that the USSR has refused to take a considerable consignment of shoes supplied to them because of bad quality or bad assortment. If that is the case, I think the hon. Minister should make an enquiry why the shoes were supplied to a new party, and proper care was not taken in the supply of the shoes. I hope it will not do permanent damage to the future trade in that line with the USSR.

We have been hearing about the chartering of ships by the State Trading Corporation for the export of their articles. In some cases there has not been any condition for the return cargo, and so she has to be paid a higher rate. But the more important, the more serious charge is

that in chartering ships, the State Trading Corporation has not consulted the indigenous shipping concerns, and that their interests have been ignored in this respect. Then also in the case of selecting stevedores, particularly in the Calcutta port, I think they have been accused of favouring one particular party and ignoring the claims of the other stevedores. I do not know whether this is also true or not.

Then I shall refer to the soda ash business to which Shri Ghose also referred. Here the serious charge is that they have not taken into consideration the productive capacity of the indigenous industry, and that thereby the trading operations of the Corporation have prejudicially affected the production capacity of the indigenous indutry That should not have been done.

Finally, if the State Trading Corporation is to operate, naturally it will have to extend its operation, but in the process it should be seen that the first victim may not be the poorer section of the private industrialists and businessmen Their first onslaught should be on the bigger ones, but as far as we have been able to get information from this report, it seems that some of their activities have affected the poorer sections of the private sector and have not affected so much the richer sections That should be taken care of so that the operations of this Corporation or any State enterprise do not affect, at least in the initial stages, the poorer section of the private sector. Its first victim should be the richer and the bigger ones.

I do not know whether it was proper to set aside Rs. 20 lakhs for the building fund. Out of Rs. 1 crore of subscribed capital, I think Rs. 20 lakhs should not have been set aside for the building fund There has been a sort of craze for constructing new houses and palatial buildings. That also should be considered. I do not think it was quite proper to set aside Rs. 20 lakhs for the building fund.

Shri M. R. Masani (Ranchi—East): I believe my hon. friend Shri Ghose has performed a public service in raising a discussion on this very important report of the State Trading Corporation, and much of the ground has been usefully covered by him and Shri Guha.

In the very short time that is available this afternoon I would like to ask the House to consider to what extent this experiment in State trading has justified itself, and I would like to start with the shifting objectives that have marked the progress of this Corporation.

When the Corporation was first established, it was announced that trade with the Iron-curtain countries was the reason for its establishment, the idea being that since a State monopoly prevailed at the other end, there should be one at this end also.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Who said that?

Shri M. R. Masani: That was very widely stated to be the purpose. That, unfortunately, is not a well-based reason as Shri Ghose points out, because many countries in the world have not set up state trading corporations, and they do a great deal more of business with the Soviet Union than we do. I can show the example of the United Kingdom where private traders and private businessmen carry on a great deal of trade successfully with the Iron Curtain countries.

The next reason given was that the State Trading Corporation would develop new trade and new exports in order to get this country the foreign exchange it needed. An assurance was given to the trade that no encroachments would be made on existing business but that new business would be developed. The report that we have here shows that the only item of new business is an item of 6,400 tons of chrome ore of which only 1,526 tons were actually exported. That seems to be the only new

[Shri M. R. Masani]

business that did not exist before which the State Trading Corporation has found, and when the report says that, "only a limited measure of success has been achieved," I think we will have to say that that is somewhat of an overstatement.

Later on, the ground was shifted to say that the State Trading Corporation would increase or "maximise" existing trade. Here, as Shri Ghose has pointed out, the only additional market that has been found is Italy in the case of 750 tons of iron ore—not a very great achievement.

Most of the activities of the State Trading Corporation, when we examine its record, are to divert private trade into its own channels In other words, it is diversionary trade, diverting trade from private pockets to State channels or State pockets

There is the story of the Arab and the camel The camel put its nose into the tent of the Arab, and gently nudged the Arab The Arab felt a little kindly towards the camel and invited it to come into the tent. In a very short time, with the same gentle process of pushing with its nose, the Arab found himself outside the tent, and the camel was occupying the whole of it! That seems to be, up to now, the process in which the State Trading Corporation has been engaged, and I am sorry to say that it is carrying that process out not through fair competition, to which there will be no objection, but by unfair competition, by a privileged and discriminatory position which has come to it because it forms part of the executive channels of this Government There are many ways in which the State Trading Corporation is a privileged body. First of all, it has credit facilities from the State Bank of the order of Rs. 5 crores, guaranteed by the Government of India. It has a loan from the Government of India of Rs. 3·70 crores. By reason of this, it is able to give facilities and credits which a private business cannot do. There is also an absence of trading risks in consequence of this situation. The Chairman of the State Trading Corporation is able to influence the grant or the refusal of grant of export and import licences. The State Trading Corporation is thus in the privileged position of making sure of its profit and then issuing licences or not issuing licences where profit would not materalise. This may be very good for the State Trading Corporation But is it good for the consumer? And is it in the long run good for the import and export trade of this country? This is a question which we might well consider

Lastly, the State Trading Corporation enjoys priorities on the railway system and at the docks. I was sorry to hear a Minister of Government some time ago say that that was only natural because Government should have priority Government, as the representative of the people, of the sovereign people, has the right to priority over private interests. But I respectfully suggest that when Government enters trade or business, it must come down to the level of businessmen, must observe the standards of a businessman, and expect no privileges which a normal self-respecting citizen should not expect. That the State should give itself priority on its own railways is in my view an unfair practice, and the sooner it is stopped the better it will be for the experiment we are making in a mixed economy where we want to find out whether State institutions do better or whether private institutions do better. We cannot find this out if unfair advantage is given to one party as against another.

In these privileged conditions, it would be surprising if profits were not made. Almost anyone can make a profit under these loaded conditions The surprise is that the profit is so small in spite of this privileged position. Even including the windfall arising out of cement transactions, to which I shall come in a moment, the

net profit is only one of Rs. 32.63 lakhs, which by business standards, is a very poor show.

Shri Bimal Ghose made a reference both to cement and to manganese ore. I would only take a few minutes to supplement what he has said. He has pointed out that the services rendered by the State Trading Corporation in the field of cement have yet to be revealed to the public. We know that the producers had their own sales organisations. Paragraph 7 of the Directors' Report which we have before us tries to explain what the Government of India did. But if I may say so, it is a fiction. The fact is that the sales organisations existed for the sale of cement. The State Trading Corporation interposed itself as an intermediary between the producer and their own sales organisations. Another intermediary or middleman was added in the chain that binds the producer and the consumer. We are very keen on eliminating middlemen whether on the land or elsewhere, and we support co-operatives in the hope that the consumer can come nearer the producer. But here, we find that the State Trading Corporation is a parasitic middleman interposing itself between the producer and his own sales agents, and for this service it gets a commission or service fee from the industry. This service fee costs a lot of money, and that money is an extra burden on the shoulders of the consumer. Shri Bimal Ghose has already made this point. I only want to underline it because it seems to me not very conscionable that the State should take money or commission or profit for not rendering any real service. I hope the Minister will take us into his confidence and tell us concretely and detail what new services the State Trading Corporation has rendered to the consumer of cement which was not available from the existing industry and its own sales organisations.

I am reminded of an old jingle about the House of Lords in Britain, which ran: 'The House of Lords does nothing, but does it exceedingly well.' The State Trading Corporation also does nothing, but it does exceedingly well for itself.

Now, turning to manganese ore, there is a great deal that could be said. I have only got five minutes in which to conclude. . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One minute more to conclude.

Shri M. R. Masani: I think I have a little more time, because I saw the clock. If however there is only one minute to conclude, then manganese ore must go by the board, and I must come to my conclusions.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West-Reserved-Sch. Tribes): The hon Member may continue.

Shri M. R. Masani: I am a law-abiding citizen, and I bow to the decision of the Chair.

If I had gone into the question of manganese ore, I think I would have been able to show the story of what can only be called bungling. Shri Bimal Ghose made certain statements about the inability to blend low grade ores with high grade ores. One could have told of incidents where ships had to be turned back because the ore the State Trading Corporation had contracted to sell was not there. But time does not permit this. So I shall have to leave that to another occasion.

The conclusion to which I have come as a result of the study of the State Trading Corporation's Report is that it presents a rather sad story. I do not say that individual officers are to blame. I am sure they are doing their job under difficult conditions and doing it to the best of their capacity. But the question is whether the field of trade is a reasonable and an appropriate field for the State to enter. I, for one, cannot conceive of any field in industry and business less adapted, less suitable, for State intervention than that of trade, whether export, import or domestic.

[Shri M. R. Masani]

The lesson of this report, this very disappointing report, is that even with the best will in the world it is not possible for the State to make a good job of something which it is not made or meant to undertake. I have no objection to State trading, provided there is a fair field and no favour, provided the State Trading Corporation enters into the field in fair and equal competition with those who are there or those who wish to enter it. But unfortunately, in this case, the State Trading Corporation tends to be a privileged monopoly, and if any case of monopoly capitalism is visible to the naked eye, I suggest that the State Trading Corporation is a case of State finance monopoly capitalism of the worst kind, because it loads the dice against those with whom it competes.

Now, I would appeal to the Hon'ble Minister, for whom we have all got the greatest esteem, to reconsider this whole experiment. This was undertaken before he took on this particular portfolio. I would like him to consider whether this experiment has justified itself, and what the conclusions which flow from this record are. If he will undertake that in the next twelve months the State Trading Corporation will behave like a normal trading organisation, will not arrogate to itself police powers to put pressure on others and to bring intimidation to bear, then I think the picture will be even clearer.

As an immediate step, I would suggest that this Report calls for an independent investigation at the hands of some body which has business experience and knowledge to consider, by business standards, whether this is a record of success or of failure.

Shri Parulekar (Thana): Two major issues arise out of the report which is under consideration. One of the issues is whether the corporation has fulfilled the object for which it was set up, and the other is how it has functioned during the period under report.

Within the short time at my disposal, I would like to deal with both these issues briefly. In respect of the first issue, I wish to submit that the corporation has failed miserably to fulfil the objective for which it was set up. The objective of the corporation as set forth in its Memorandum is:

> "to organise and effect exports from and imports into India of all such goods and commodities as the company may from time to time determine.. ".

So, the question before us is whether this corporation has fulfilled this object and discharged the responsibility which was thrown upon it. I shall cite some instances to prove how it has miserably failed. If you compare the volume of total trade of our country, both exports and imports, with the volume of trade carried on by this corporation, you will realise its dismal failure. The total value of our trade, both exports and imports, is to the tune of Rs. 1300 crores per year. The value of imports in 1955 was Rs. 649 crores. I have chosen the year 1955 because that was the year of normal imports. The value of exports in 1957 was Rs. 637 crores. Now, what is the value of the trade carried on by the corporation? In calculating this figure, we shall have to deduct the value of the trade which this corporation has carried on with those countries which constitute the socialist market, because the corporation has no other alternative but to trade with those countries at the State level. After deducting this figure, the total foreign trade which this Corporation carried on during the year constitutes a very negligible fraction of the total volume of trade of our country.

17 hrs.

I will cite another proof of its failure. Take the case of commodities which we export. The principal com-

modities have been listed in the Report of the Reserve Bank, to which I have no time to refer. But they are jute, tea, cotton manufactures and other articles The export of jute, tea and cotton manufactures constitutes 50 per cent of our total export trade The Corporation has not taken over trade in any of the principal commodities which we export to foreign countries

I will adduce a third proof of its failure—and the most important of all The Corporation has failed to take over the trade of foreign agencies which are entrenched in our country and are in a dominating position The export of tea, export of jute, export of textile manufactures are all in the hands of foreign agencies—barring textiles The tobacco trade is in the hands of ILTO, in the case of oilseeds, it is Volkart Brothers, in the case of cotton, it is Ralli Brothers

It is not necessary for me to argue at length to show how harmful they are to our national interests The enormous profits which they make are not available to the country for national reconstruction They are in such a dominating position that they dictate prices, and the primary producers in our country are at the mercy of these dominating monopolists The cut-throat competition which they carry on results in a situation where the small businessman in our country cannot carry on the foreign trade The place which these monopolistic foreign agencies occupy is so dominating that it was necessary for the State Trading Corporation to have taken over the trade carried on by them.

The conclusions which I would like to draw from the failures of the State Trading Corporation are quite different from those which the representative of the Forum of Free Enterprise has arrived at. The conclusion which emerges from the failure of the Corporation is that it is necessary for Government to strengthen it, develop it and extend its fields of operation It is necessary for the Corporation to take over the trade in all the principal commodities which we export and import It is necessary for the Corporation to take over the entire trade of the foreign agencies and to eliminate those agencies from our national trade. It is also necessary for the Corporation to take over the trade of Indian monopolists who also occupy a dominating position Lastly it must help the small businessman to develop foreign trade in the course of its operation

These measures, I submit, are dictated by our national interest. It is very difficult to give exact figures of profits which foreign trade earns It is a well known fact that accounts are manipulated, the more monopolist a businessman is, the more efficient he is in manipulation of accounts Setting that question apart, it may be guessed—and it may not be far from the truth—that the profits range from a minimum of 40 to 50 per cent

So if the measures which I have suggested are adopted by Government, it will not be necessary for the Finance Minister to come out with proposals for bleeding the common man by levying higher taxes It will be possible for Government to find adequate funds to execute the Second Five Year Plan, and it will also enable Government to eliminate cut-throat competition and speculation in foreign trade of the country

It is no wonder that the Corporation has failed to discharge its responsibility, because it has been a sickly child from its very birth It seems that it was an unwanted child It started with a capital of Rs 5 lakhs It was increased to Rs 10 lakhs. Now its capital is Rs 1 crore How could we expect a State Trading Corporation with so small capital at its disposal to take over foreign trade in such a way that the country will benefit?

I will not refer at length to the last question. It is true that the functioning of this Corporation has not

[Shri Parulekar].

entirely been satisfactory. Many defects have been shown. It is no wonder that it is inefficient and there are many shortcomings in its functioning, because if you look at the list of directors, you will find that the board is packed up with bureaucrats. The bureaucrats may be good bureaucrats....

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): Relatives.

Shri Parulekar: ....but they are poor businessmen. They do not know anything about business. Unless the State Trading Corporation is in the hands of people who are patriotic enough, who will place national interests above their own selfish interests, it will not be able to eliminate the shortcomings and inefficiency with which it is charged.

I am not surprised that the representatives of the private sector in this House are opposed to the State Trading Corporation. They want to utilise the defects and shortcomings of the Corporation for abolishing it. That is no surprise because the Corporation clashes with the interests of the private sector which are selfish and anti-national.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I have been listening very carefully to the speeches of my hon. friends opposite. It looks to me that all the speakers have missed the most important aspect of this Corporation—I am sorry to say so. It is well known that India has launched on a very big developmental Plan and we need foreign exchange. Even apart from the requirement of foreign exchange, we must have a better balance of trade, if we have got to find resources for our Plan, which means that we have got to export much more than we need to import. This is a very big undertaking and I would ask my hon. friends how best this result could be achieved and this consummation brought about except through one central organisation which not only does trading by itself but also keeps a watch over the extensive imports and exports that India needs.

Therefore, I feel that the State Trading Corporation has come into existence none too soon. I really wish it had come at least four or five years earlier.

One of the arrangements that we find here is what is known as 'link arrangement' There, the question of currency also comes in. We need a lot of foreign exchange. We need sterling and dollar. We have got to see that when people who are inclined to have our goods exported from India pay us in rupees, we will be able to get them to pay for our imports in foreign currencies. I believe that is the link arrangement to which the Corporation refers to. I beg to submit that it is impossible for any individual to bring about the result in as efficient a way as the State Trading Corporation can.

I would just explain. I am sorry that the time is so short, it is rather unfair to the House that we have got only two hours for this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This much is also gone.

Shri Dasappa: Now, if we want to purchase our goods, say, in West Germany, we would like certain parties there to advance us moneys for payment for the goods to be imported here, the machinery and plant, in foreign exchange. They would not do so unless we assure them of certain exports which they require for those countries from India. It is in this particular aspect that this link arrangement of the State Trading Corporation comes to help us remarkably well. And, I am glad that the State Trading Corporation is thinking of this. It may be that they want tea, they want manganese ore or iron ore, coffee, shoes, leather, hides and skins and things like that. If they want those articles we would ask them to pay in foreign exchange for the plant and machinery required here and we could ask them to pay

us in rupees here. In that way there can be a more or less barter arrangement and that can be done well only through the State Trading Corporation.

I would like the State Trading Corporation to adopt certain austerity methods so far as the consumer goods in India are concerned. That is a bigger question of policy which cannot be determined by the Corporation itself. I would like this country to deny itself of some of the consumer goods which it can well do without. Take coffee, for instance. I see that the State Trading Corporation has exported only a paltry 775 tons. I would like them to export 10,000 tons if possible It does not matter if we deny ourselves of coffee. So much of foreign exchange we will earn. Likewise, with regard to so many other things I wish the State Trading Corporation is able really to promote these exports from this angle of view.

I would like to say a word about the personnel of the Directorate. It is extraordinary how there is a certain element of agreement between the opposite side and this side. When I looked over the Directorate, I found that this Parliament which puts so much funds —all the money in fact—is nowhere represented on this Directorate The technique of it has been so evolved by the Government of India that on no Corporation do you find the representatives of the people of this country who voted all the grants. I feel that this is a totally wrong attitude to take up and it is very necessary that on every one of these Corporations some representatives, maybe 2, maybe 3, are there to watch the interests of the people at large, both the consumers and the producers.

We find that they have made such huge profits, probably nearly Rs. 6 crores or Rs. 5 crores on cement. I would like to ask the hon. Minister how is it that they have not imported the whole quantity which they wanted to import. They do not say how much they wanted to import. They simply state that all the quantity which they hoped to import or which they wanted to import could not be imported. I would like to know when they discovered that they could not import the whole quantity. As soon as they discovered that they could not import the whole of the quantity, they should have, certainly, brought down the pool price and not kept on to the old price in the hope that they would be able to import more. I would like to know exactly when the State Trading Corporation discovered that it was not possible to import the larger amount. They do not say what they are going to do with these crores of rupees. After all it is the consumers who pay. It is said that most of the cement has gone to the public sector in which case it is the Government, and, indirectly, the taxpayer that has got to pay. I feel that this is a very objectionable case and I would be very grateful to the hon. Minister if he would enlighten us on this point.

I would only in the end plead that with regard to the Corporation it is very desirable that the Parliament is represented on the Board of Directors.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the State Trading Corporation was set up in May 1956 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 1 crore It has been fully paid up. In the meantime, during the first year of its work, it has declared a virgin dividend of 6¼ per cent. Therefore, it can be rightly claimed by Government as a successful commercial venture, as far as it goes.

But, I would like to submit to this House that this profit which has accrued to the State Trading Corporation may not be fictitious but is illusory. It has accrued to the State at the cost of administrative equity, normal business practice and the interest of the consumers.

The debate on this issue cannot be reduced to an issue between the private sector and the public sector. I would like to know, does socialism

[Shri Mahanty].

mean fleecing the consumers and that too recklessly?

I am coming to cement. A perusal of the report will show that the bulk of the profits, more than Rs. 5 crores, is on account of cement. Now, this House may be well aware that there is a "cement gap" in this country. Indigenous production is not enough to meet the requirements of the country. Therefore, we have to import cement from foreign countries. We were importing cement from foreign countries at a price which was higher than what was obtaining for the indigenous cement. Therefore the government fixed a pool price. I can well appreciate it. But, I will give you figures to show to what extent the cement price has gone up after the State Trading Corporation came into existence.

In July 1956, the State Trading Corporation undertook the distribution of cement in this country. In 1956, before the State Trading Corporation came to lay its hands on the cement, the price of cement per ton was Rs 84·4—in the month of June 1956. It included f.o.r. destination plus excise duty at the rate of Rs. 5 per ton But, can you imagine that in the month of June 1957 the price had gone up to Rs. 117·8? This is how the State Trading Corporation has been able to declare a profit.

I cannot go into the detailed analysis of the price structure since the time at my disposal is short. I have got all the details with me. The price has gone up by 40 per cent. I would ask a straight question to the hon. Minister. Does he equate socialism with Stateism? But Socialism cannot be Stateism and the State cannot be equated with a pasture ground for superannuated officers. We cannot replace private capitalists by non-commercial and inefficient bureaucrats. It is high time the country had known how these profits have accrued to the State Trading Corporation on account of cement.

I will now come to the ores. The House knows that iron ore is a State monopoly. Therefore, the Rs. 20 lakhs or Rs. 25 lakhs profit, which has accrued on account of export of iron ore, I do not take that into account, because we cannot compare it with the result of the private operators. There is nothing to compare. I am setting it aside. I am coming to the manganese ore.

Shri Bimal Ghose: It is export; you have to sell the product (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The time is flying

Shri Mahanty: I cannot afford to lose time on account of interruptions. I come to manganese ore exports. In the export of this ore, the STC has made a profit of Rs. 10·44 lakhs. The hon. Minister can rightly point out and say: what is there to talk about? We have made a profit on that account

But, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that this profit has accrued at the cost of normal business practice and administrative equity. On the 10th of this month, I put a question. I asked for the price ruling in the Indian market so far as high grade manganese ore and low grade manganese ore were concerned and the price at which the contract was entered into with the foreign buyers. The hon. Minister, Shri Kanungo, replied:

> "I have given the prices; they ranged between Rs 450 to Rs. 120 per ton; and the prices during the period the contracts were entered into ranged between 55 and 29 dollars working out at Rs. 4·53 per dollar."

If you will kindly calculate, you will find that while the price of high grade manganese ore was ruling in the Indian market at the rate of Rs. 450, the STC entered into contract with foreign buyers for less than Rs. 250 per ton. It works out to about Rs. 249·15. Here is your answer; you cannot escape from it.

Therefore, I would like to ask: is this business practice? Is it socialism? Had the private exporters exported this amount of ore to the foreign countries, they would have made fifty per cent more than what the STC had got from the foreign buyers.

There is another serious thing. I am no great admirer of private sector. The hon. Minister knows it too well. But when you accept that there should be a private sector and you allow that private sector to operate, it is certainly dishonest to elbow out that private sector. It is perfectly open to you to change your Industrial Policy Resolution. You say that there will be no private sector and I will be the first man to support it.

But when you make a hullabaloo about the private sector, may be for your own political ends, for raising your own election funds—it is only fit and proper that you should allow that private sector to operate within the prescribed limits.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I should not be blamed to that extent

Shri Mahanty: No, Sir. I am sorry. One minute has passed. The private sector was permitted in 1956-57 to export 25 per cent of the available quota. For 1957-58, the Government Press note which was published in relation to the manganese ore export stated that the private sector will be allowed "adequate" quota. The STC was left to define what that "adequate" quota meant. During the year ending 30th June, 1957, the total movement of manganese ore to Vishakapatnam and Bombay was 6·85 lakh tons Assuming that the private sector was allowed its export quota, it has been calculated to be of the order of 4·85 lakh tons. But the report states that the STC has exported four lakh tons and that too sustaining a loss in certain individual shipments. That has been admitted by this report and the hon. Minister a little while ago waived his hand, probably in despair, and had said that no loss had been incurred. But here is the report which states that loss had been incurred in certain shipments.

Therefore, it is no question of private sector or public sector. It is a question of normal business efficiency. The last point that I would like to urge before the House is in relation to cement. A loss of Rs. 48 lakhs had been incurred on account of imported cement but the total profit that has accrued is a little over five crores of rupees. Why should this pool price operate at the cost of the consumer? If the Government is for socialism, I would like the Government to operate this pool price on a no-profit-no-loss basis. Why should the Government, for the benefit of a Corporation, manned by superannuated officials—I have got every respect for them none-the-less-fleece the consumers to the tune of five crores of rupees? This cannot be socialism; this is pure and simple statism. It is much worse than capitalism.

Therefore, I would like the STC to function more effectively and to go into the sectors of private export or import trade. Nobody can take any exception to that. But it should be noted that it could not be at the cost of the normal business practice and administrative equity. Above all, it should not be at the cost of the consumers at large.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry I have nothing more to offer to other hon. Members except my apologies. The hon. Minister.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am glad that this debate has taken place on the working of the STC. I would have been happy if more time had been allotted because Government would like to have as much light thrown on its working as possible. We have never claimed as others claim that we do not make mistakes or that there is no scope for improvement. Especially in a matter like this which is a new venture, we have got to take stock from time to time and draw from the experience of many other people who may know the working of such an

[Shri Morarji Desai]

organisation. It is, therefore, that I should have certainly welcomed a longer discussion if it had been possible

In the criticism made, there has been a little contradiction. There is one criticism which says that the STC has not done enough; it has miserably failed because it has not taken up all the foreign trade

Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuzha): Important sectors

Shri Morarji Desai: When important sectors are taken up all sectors are taken up (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr Parulekar says that the camel is still out and the Arab is getting the whole tent Mr Masani says that the camel has ousted the man

Shri Morarji Desai: Between the two lies the truth These two contradictions have really cancelled each other But the intention with which this Corporation was started was very clear It was not the intention, as my hon friend, Shri Parulekar, said to replace all the existing trading and business channels That was not the intention of the STC That may be in accordance with his philosophy But that is not the philosophy of this Government and, therefore, it is not possible for me to do what he wants me to do

The purpose of the STC has been trade promotion, bulk handling, link transactions, developing trade with new trading partners and also assisting existing trade and bu mess agencies in expanding the trade It was not with the only intention that we had to deal with countries who deal on a State level that the State Trading Corporation was started But that was also one of the functions of the State Trading Corporation Though my hon friend Shri Masani said that there are countries where private individuals and busines men deal with those countries where there is State trading only—that is true—he talks of advanced countries where large Corporations are also working, and he forgets that in this country our businessmen have not yet developed that faculty of dealing with these people. And, we saw that as they found it difficult to carry on their transactions, either to make good their terms or even to get the money —that is what we found in some cases —it was necessary that the State should work this as a State Corporation, which helps us in doing this business and which also gives confidence to the other people

I know my hon friend, Shri Masani, if he can help it would see that this Corporation disappears, though he had not the courage to say that He said, let it go on but let it go on in a different way

Shri M R Masani: I asked for an investigation to consider whether it should be wound up or not

Shri Morarji Desai: I am prepared to take the help of my hon friend if he can assist me in carrying out this investigation

Shri M R Masani: My services are always at your disposal

Shri Morarji Desai: There is nothing to be hidden in this affair Anybody can come in and see whatever he wants to see As a matter of fact, we do think of having an Advisory Committee where we can have the several interests represented who can help us, who can also scrutinise and who can also, if necessary, censor us Therefore, that agency can be set up

Shri Bimal Ghose: Are we to understand that the main purpose of the Corporation is promotional and profit-earning, if any, is only incidental?

Shri Morarji Desai: Yes, Sir. Without profit-earning such a Corporation can never work. It may be that this Corporation may not earn anything. It may even lose in making several transactions, which may be necessary for the interests of the country Therefore, profit earning is not the only motive of the State Trading Corporation, or is no motive what-

soever, if I may say so. Therefore, it is not the intention, not as my hon. friend there says, that State Trading Corporation should earn in such a manner as to take up everything so that no taxation may be necessary for the consumers. That may be done in some countries.

Shri Punnoose: Was it not intended to augment the revenues of the State?

Shri Morarji Desai: If incidentally it happens, that is certainly the intention, as it has incidentally happened in this case. But that is not the main purpose nor can it be the main purpose. If it comes it is welcome, if it does not come we are not sorry, we do not depend upon it; that is the meaning. But when there is some income coming from cement there is a lot of protest about it. That income has gone to the State; it has not gone to the Corporation, but it has gone to the finances of the State.

Shri Bimal Ghose: That is profiteering.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is not profiteering as I will soon explain: It may appear to be profiteering. I do not say there is no justification for that criticism. That is not what I am saying. But there is some justification also for levying the high rates that were levied, and that is what I want to point out.

I have no quarrel with the criticism made. It is possible that if we had known from the very beginning that we will not be able to import cement to the extent to which we wanted to import perhaps the prices would have been lower. But the price which has been fixed is not at all for taking large profits, it was to meet the difference between the losses. Therefore, we had to fix an equalisation price and on account of that we had to levy a higher price Then higher excise duty was levied and that also went on adding to the price But later on when the excise duty was increased we absorbed it in the price, we have not added that on to the price. The railway freight also increased, that also has been absorbed in the price.

About six months ago, I think, we realised that we will not be able to import all the cement that we wanted to import and then we found that there will be more profits realised. Then we did declare that this was happening. We did not say that it was not coming. The fact was not hidden. We also stated that we were not going to lower it, because if we lowered it, at that time there was black-marketing going up because of scarcity of cement and the black-marketing would have increased in extent.

Shri M. R. Masani: Has it come down now?

Shri Morarji Desai: It has gone down now. There is very little black-marketing in it, except in the minds of some people who always think of black-marketing in whatever they see. I do not say it has disappeared (*Interruption*). If you say that the consumers had been penalised, it was not a question of penalising the consumers. The bulk of it has been taken up by Government. Therefore, it is not any private individual who has been penalised. Even that has gone from the Government.

And, supposing the additional excise duty has been levied, there would have been no criticism, and that may be the likely result as a result of all this. I am not going to say this will be lowered, but if it is the intention of hon. Members that excise duty should be levied, then it will be levied.

An Hon. Member: That is properly to be done.

Shri Morarji Desai: It will be properly done. Certainly we shall do it. Why should we not do it? I am not, therefore, going to say that we are going to lower the price.

But how is that going to help the consumer in any way? I do not understand. As a matter of fact, keeping the prices like this would have

[Shri Morarji Desai]

been more beneficial from the point of view even of consumers, because at some stage it would have been possible also to lessen the price. But once excise duties are levied that will not be possible, because the prices will go up further. That is all that will happen. All this is certainly under consideration.

A question was asked how these Rs. 5 crores are going to be utilised. These Rs. 5 crores will be utilised as all the funds of Government are utilised for public purposes. If money is taken from the public and it is utilised for public purposes, I do not see how any immorality can come into it. All taxation then should be immoral. This may be considered as a sort of taxation, if it has come like that. It was not levied as taxation. But any money that comes to Government certainly comes from the peop'e; it does not come from anywhere else. It cannot come from anywhere else. Therefore, if it has come like that, it is all right. We are thinking of utilising these Rs. 5 crores, if possible, towards having national roadways, so that it is properly utilised and everybody will get benefit out of it. It may be a windfall but the windfall can be utilised also for purposes for which money would not have been forthcoming on account of the budgetary position of the country as it is. Therefore, this will be a good purpose, as far as I can know.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Prices should not be used for that purpose, that is the job of taxation and not price.

Shri Morarji Desai: I quite agree, and I said that the criticism is justified to some extent. But when this price was raised there was no intention of profiteering in it. It has become a windfall at the end.

An. Hon. Member: Accident.

Shri Morarji Desai: But if the accident has taken place, should we now undo the accident? It is not possible. No accident can be undone. What we can do now is to make the best use of it and, if your Government makes the best use of it, I think, you ought to be happy about it and not sorry about it.

The criticism was mainly about the price of cement and also about the commission charged, and that no service has been given. I can't say that the service given has been extraordinary. I can't certainly say that. But it is not right to say that no service has been given. Service has been given by rationalising distribution because otherwise that would not have been done. It has saved transport. We have also enabled these people to give it in their areas in a proper manner. Several services in that sense have been given which may not be valued in money, you may also consider them as a commission which is levied, because Government has got to equalise the prices and has got to take several steps. For that this commission has been taken. If it is considered in very high, we will certainly consider whether it should be lowered. That will certainly be considered.

Shri M. R. Masani: Are the services rendered worth Rs. 12·50 per ton of cement?

Shri Morarji Desai: I shall certainly work it out and see. We do not want to take any exorbitant commission. We should profit by the experience and the criticism and we will not be open to this criticism in the future. And when my hon. friend has said that now that I have taken charge of this, I will certainly do something different from what was done in the past, I am not prepared to accept the criticism involved in this matter of the past practice, because I do not think that I am doing better than what was done in the past. But certainly, as one gathers experience and one finds any defects, one removes them. It is not due to me. If I remove the defects it is only due to the experience gained and the wisdom given by the hon. friends also. Therefore, I will

give more credit to them rather than take it myself.

Then the question was raised about the staff engaged in this Corporation. There also, criticism was made without knowing all the facts. It was argued that many retired officers have been taken as if the bulk of the office is staffed by retired officers.

Shri Bimal Ghose: What is the percentage of officers?

Shri Morarji Desai: If my hon. friend can cultivate a sense of patience on some occasions, I shall be very thankful.

Shri Bimal Ghose: What is the total number of the staff?

Shri Morarji Desai: I am coming to it, and I am giving the figure for all the people. If my hon friend thinks that we do not think about it at all, he should know that God has given us some sense also Therefore, if only they do not show impatience and do not show themselves up, it would be much better.

The number of officers is 105 Out of that, re-employed officers are 15. Out of the staff which numbers 547, there are 39 They are on deputation.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri). What about top officers?

Shri Morarji Desai: Out of 105, there are 15 who are re-employed. There are also businessmen employed in the work of this corporation. But I do not see why fault is being found with regard to retired officers. Business houses have employed retired officers on a premium

An Hon. Member: For other reasons.

Shri Morarji Desai: Not for other reasons.

Shri Bimal Ghose: That is for evading income-tax.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): It is highly objectionable.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Well, if I ask the Minister to sit down, will the Members be happy?

Shri Nath Pai: (Rajapur): We are very patient.

Shri Morarji Desai: How can anybody change his nature? Therefore, this can go on. I have no quarrel about it It saves me a lot of trouble.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Their time is free

Shri Morarji Desai: If my hon friends only want to lose time, it is their time It is no loss to me. Therefore, I am not worried that way

It is not that retired officers are in demand by business houses for some reasons which my hon. friends suspect There may be some cases in which that may have been so, but, by and large, it is because the retired officers have great worth; they have gathered great experience which is essential to the business houses. We also find the same thing. Therefore, we also re-employ retired officers, because we are short of experienced people, and we find that we should not give up their services. But, because also of unemployment and various other reasons, we want to have new blood coming in for that. We have got people who retire and go out But that does not mean that they are not useful. They are more useful even when they retire than even when they were in service. If we employ them it is good. If we employ such officers for want of young experienced men, in this Corporation I do not think any harm is done

Shri V. P. Nayar: Are they more required in such bodies than in their own departments, with all their experience?

Shri Mahanty: May I put one question?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If there is time, I may allow one or two questions.

Shri V. P. Nayar: By stopping, he is inviting interruptions.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not mind. Now, take the question of soda ash. It was said that in soda ash we have interfered unnecessarily. We have not interfered for the sake of interference, and the argument that the local or Indian manufacture has gone down as a result of what we have done is also wrong. No production has gone down in this manner. As a matter of fact, the production in this country is less than what we require. It is therefore that we have got to import soda ash and if we had not imported soda ash, and if the State Trading Corporation did not do it, then, what was happening was that prices were always put up between them and so the imported soda ash brought a larger price, and the local manufactures also got a larger price. It was in order that prices may not go up that the State Trading Corporation took up this work and imported soda ash to the required quantity We are not importing more than what is required, and we do not want to see that the local manufacturers suffer. As a matter of fact, we want that Indian manufacturers increase their production to such an extent that there is no necessity of importing any soda ash. It is therefore that we want to help them; in doing so, we do not want to see that they get more profits than they are entitled to because of the scarcity of the material.

The importance of this line can be seen from the fact that during the Suez trouble we were able to keep down the prices even at some loss, and we did not raise the price at that time. Therefore, our manufacturers also could not raise the prices. That is their grouse to some extent. But I have assured them that if they find that their stocks have accumulated to such an extent that they are afraid of production, I am prepared to take over their stocks and distribute them in the country. They need not be afraid that their stocks will go out of distribution. That is what I have told them, and there is absolutely no intention of harming them. There is certainly the intention to have a control on them which is also one of the functions of the State Trading Corporation. The State Trading Corporation wants to see that as far as possible no profiteering is done in trade and business, so that the people may profit. And if the State Trading Corporation gets larger profits, it is the whole country which profits and not a single individual It is the function of this hon. House, and this hon. House has to compliment Government on that and not to find fault with it. I cannot understand why there should be any apologetic attitude in this matter.

I was surprised when my hon. friend Shri A. C. Guha wanted to raise an objection about it. He was doing the same thing a year ago, and now he wants to teach me something else As a matter of fact, it was with his consent that this came up

Shri A. C. Guha: I said that instead of the department having the authority to raise the prices, that should have been done by this House. That is the only grouse.

Shri Morarji Desai: This is not what he said when he was in a different position, but these things happen. He is perhaps able to see a different light, and I will certainly profit by that light too.

Then comes the question of iron ore and manganese ore, which also is another matter about which criticism has been made. It was said that we have not increased the business in this at all. I do not think that the criticism is justified.

It was also alleged that we have not been able to bring more prices for iron ore, and as a matter of fact, we have brought less—that is what was argued—as a result of the monopoly which Government has taken in iron ore export. In the first place, I hope my hon. friends know that the monopoly came only in this July and not earlier than that. The whole year, the monopoly was not there. Only for a part of the year, the monopoly was there.

The prices quoted by my hon. friend were not the prices which were obtained by all exporters. It is possible that those of the reporters who have dealt with this before, one or two, may have got very high prices, prices higher than we have got now. But, the bulk of the exporters were getting far less prices on account of cut throat competition amongst them. After the State Trading Corporation is dealing with this, we are able to bring in, on the whole, higher prices. We were getting formerly from Japan 74 to 76 shillings per ton. We have now made contracts with them for 84, 85 shillings per ton for 7·2 million tons of iron ore. Therefore, it will be seen that the prices have risen and not decreased.

It is said that we are not making larger business. This contract with Japan would not have been possible if it had been left to private business, because nobody could assure this sort of supply to other countries. We are also making such contracts with other countries. It is said, you have not done much immediately. This Corporation is in existence for a year or a little more. Is there any business concern in this country which has made an equivalent profit in the first year?

Shri Bimal Ghose: On the sale of the order of Rs. 10 crores. If it had not been on that sale, I would not have said anything. If it had no sales, I would not have said anything.

Shri Morarji Desai: When you establish a business, first you have got to have contracts, you have got to make experiments, you have got to lose, you have got to do so many things. Therefore, considering all this, I do not think that the State Trading Corporation has done badly. I won't say that it has done very well. Nobody can say that he has done very well, because there is always scope of improvement every time. Therefore, I am not claiming any credit in this matter. But, to run down an organisation even when it has done some good work would offer no encouragement to a venture of Government which, I think is the duty and business of all the hon. Members of this House, to whichever party they belong. They have all a share in Government. They have got to encourage them, not to run them down. Of course, proper criticism is also encouragement. I do not say that proper criticism should not be made. It is a matter of encouragement. Then, you help the Corporation in doing its work better. I am not, in any way grudging criticism. I would welcome criticism. But, the criticism should be well informed and not misinformed. Nor should it come out of prejudice either on account of a different philosophy or on account of personalities.

In the matter of manganese ore also, it is true that we are dealing with half the quota. Eight lakh tons are dealt with by private traders and 8 lakh tons by the State Trading Corporation. But, there too, whatever contract is made by the State Trading Corporation, it is done with the help of the private people because we do not produce any manganese ore ourselves. It is done by private traders and we make contracts with other countries. This is also done in order to see that we expand our business. For this also, several steps are being taken and I am quite sure that we will be able to expand our business in foreign countries in the near future.

[Shri Morarji Desai]

But, competition in manganese ore is increasing everywhere. Different countries also are coming into the picture. Therefore, I cannot say that we will always be able to increase our exports of manganese ore. Yet, because the State Trading Corporation, is able to give them other things in return for the contracts with them, we are able to do better business in the matter of manganese ore also. Even from that point of view, I think that the State Trading Corporation is doing a good turn to the people who are in this trade and business.

But, when this is said, I cannot claim that nobody has been inconvenienced or no harm has been done to anybody. I cannot say that. When the State Trading Corporation came into existence, it was bound to create some suspicion in some places and it was bound also to replace some agency in some things. But, we are trying to see that we do not replace anybody, but we add to the existing agencies and we also help the existing agencies in improving their prospects, and profits; not profits in one transaction, but by increasing their trade. Because, profiteering is not good in any case. Large profits, if they come out of larger transactions, are certainly good for anybody and for the country. That is what we are trying to do.

In the matter of ores, in all countries, generally, the trade is done either by the States by State Corporations or by large private corporations and not by smaller people. Smaller people can never deal efficiently in this matter. They go on giving their business to bigger people and deal through them. They themselves do not make transactions with other countries. Otherwise, they cannot go ahead. Therefore, the State Trading Corporation, in this matter also, is supplying an agency to the traders, exporters and mine-owners in this country. As a matter of fact, I think this hon. House also is of the opinion that mining should be done more and more by Government, by the State rather than by private agencies. Therefore, if that is to be done in the future, it will be necessary that the State Trading Corporation will have to deal with this more and more. But, it is not in order to come in the way of anybody. It is an order that they are helped, the country is helped and on the whole, trade is advanced.

There was a question about the transaction of shoes, which was raised here, which we sold to Russia. It is true that in the first consignment the goods supplied were not good. We found that out immediately and we sent the person concerned there and the matter was set right. Compensation was given and the result was that we are getting more and more orders now. Trade is expanding in that direction. Therefore, we have also profited by a mistake that was made.

An Hon. Member: You welcome it. (*Interruption*).

Shri Morarji Desai: I did not follow what was said.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You need not worry about that.

Shri Morarji Desai: I can....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Perhaps that was not meant for his ears.

Shri Morarji Desai: So, this trade is increasing because we have established our credit and we have also established a system whereby such mistakes do not take place in the future so that our trade becomes better. This is also a thing which has happened because of the State Trading Corporation. I do not think any private agency would have been able to deal with this.

In the same way, other items also. We are trying to have more trade with other countries. As we are now beginning to do this and as we are just now making arrangements about various things, I do not think it will be proper for me to give out details. Otherwise, business may fail. Therefore, it is not necessary that I must speak more about it. I think it will be possible to give a better account next year. That is all that I can say on this occasion.

Shri Panigrahi: May I ask one question, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a good promise made. What more is there?

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) 'In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Bill, 1957, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th December, 1957 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations on the same day and to state that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th December, 1957, recommended that the following amendment be made in the said Bill:—

> That at page 1, in the long title, the following be added at the end, namely:—
>
> "in pursuance of the principles of distribution formulated and the recommendations made by the Finance Commission in its report, dated the 30th day of September, 1957".

(ii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Estate Duty and Tax on Railway Passenger Fares (Distribution) Bill, 1957, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th December, 1957, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th December, 1957, with the following amendment:—

Long Title

That at page 1, in the long title, the following be *added* at the end, namely:—

> "in pursuance of the principles of distribution formulated and the recommendations made by the Finance Commission in its report dated the 30th day of September, 1957."

I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 126 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendment be communicated to this House.'

UNION DUTIES OF EXCISE (DISTRIBUTION) BILL

LAID ON THE TABLE, AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Bill, 1957 which has been returned by Rajya Sabha with the recommendation.

ESTATE DUTY AND TAX ON RAILWAY PASSENGER FARES (DISTRIBUTION) BILL

LAID ON THE TABLE, AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

Sir, I also lay on the Table of the House the Estate Duty and Tax on Railway Passenger Fares (Distribution) Bill, 1957 which has been returned by Rajya Sabha with an amendment.

RE: NOTES BY MEMBERS ON REPORTS BY COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One announcement. In view of the limited time available and the large number of speakers who want to participate in the discussion on the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Speaker announced this morning that Members who could not have an opportunity to participate in the debate might send their suggestions briefly and these would be incorporated in the proceedings.

Members are informed that the notes that they send should not exceed one page and should contain only suggestions without any arguments. Notes from Members which do not conform to the above conditions and which are received after the 20th December, 1957, will not be admitted.

An Hon. Member: Under what rule?

An Hon. Member: The Rules of Procedure do not warrant that.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 20th December, 1957.

[*Thursday, 19th December, 1957*]

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The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of two adjournment motions given notice of by Sarvashri Hem Barua, Braj Raj Singh and Yadav regarding the reported decision of Delhi State teachers to go on strike.	
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	6472—73
The following papers were laid on the Table :—	
(1) A copy of the statement correcting the reply given on the 1st August 1957 to Unstarred Question No. 426 regarding imports and exports through Madras and Bombay Ports.	
(2) A copy of the University Grants Commission Returns and Information Rules, 1957.	
(3) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for the year 1954-55.	
(4) A copy of certain further statement containing replies to certain memoranda received from Members in connection with Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1957-58.	
MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA	6473-74, 6627
Secretary reported the following messages from Rajya Sabha.	
(i) That Rajya Sabha had agreed without amendment to the Delhi Municipal Corporation Bill, 1957 passed by Lok Sabha on the 28th November, 1957	
(ii) That Rajya Sabha had returned the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Bill, 1957 passed by Lok Sabha on the 13th December, 1957 with an amendment ;	
(iii) That Rajya Sabha had returned the Estate Duty and Tax on Railway Passenger Fares (Distribution) Bill, 1957 passed by Lok Sabha on the 13th December, 1957 with an amendment.	
MOTION *RE* REPORTS OF COMMISSION FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES	6474—6578
Further discussion on the following motion and the substitute motions thereto, moved on the 18th December, 1957 continued :—	
"That the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1955 and 1956-57 be taken into consideration."	
The discussion was not concluded.	

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MOTION *RE* REPORT OF STATE TRADING CORPORATION OF INDIA (PRIVATE) LIMITED .	6579-6627
Shri Bimal Ghose moved the following motion : "That the First Annual Report of the State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Limited laid on the Table of the House on the 21st November, 1957 be taken into consideration"	
Shri Morarji Desai replied to the Debate.	
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Secretary laid on the Table the Union Duties of Excise(Distribution) Bill 1957, as returned by Rajya Sabha with an amendment as recommended by that House	
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Further discussion of the motion regarding Reports of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; Private Members' Bill and half an hour discussion regarding Vegetable Oils and Antioxidant	

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